THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The Defense of Paris.

The March on the City.

Pillage by the Prussians

The German Siege Artillery.

The Great Southern Freshet.

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

THE MARCH ON PARIS.

Pillage by Prussians—The Huns of the Nineteenth Century.

Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.

LE MANS, Sept. 19.—The emigrants from Paris have invaded all the hotels and all the private rooms that were to be had, and, in addition to this, a large number of soldiers are quartered on the inhabitants. In such circumstances one must bear inconveniences with a good heart. The railway stations are disgorging travellers and fugitives, who are falling back on the approach of the advanced guard of the Prussians.

In my carriage there was an honest landed proprietor from the neighborhood of Corbeil, whose house was completely pillaged by

THE HORDES OF KING WILLIAM.

They come down upon the villages in bands of 1000, extort money from the inhabitants, overhaul the furniture, search the cupboards, and appropriate the contents in the most unceremonious manner. On their entry into the villages they find the roads barricaded by means of the felling of trees, but they do not hesitate to order the peasants to clear the ground, with a threat of blowing out the brains of any one who attempts to resist their commands.

The Uhlans and the Hussars have less to suffer than the troops of the line, who take no part in the pilfering and the exactions indulged in by the small detachments of scouts and advanced guards. For these latter everything is good. When they pour into a house they grab everything they can lay hands on. Above all things they love a change of linen, and when they have taken shirts or stockings they do not take the trouble to leave their old ones behind them.

I learned that at Corbeil the Prussian staff of the 1st Army Corps was installed in the house of M. Darblay, ex-Deputy, and took breakfast there. Afterwards the troops passed the Seine on a bridge of boats—in the construction of which peasants, in accordance with the Prussian system, were obliged to assist—in order to proceed towards Paris. It may be supposed that they will try an attack near Ivry. They will then have to deal with the combined efforts of the works of Charenton and Bicetre.

MARS

has a thoroughly warlike aspect. The town is crammed with troops There is a question of establishing here a vast camp which will serve as an auxiliary to

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE,

the centre of which will be at Tours. Everywhere one meets soldiers joining their respective corps, with arms and baggage. The trains are crowded with troops of the class of 1870, who are proceeding to the depots. One feels reassured at the sight of all these men. It is indeed easy to see that the movements of the troops are made with intelligence, and according to a wisely arranged plan.

Everywhere the marching regiments are being organized with order. The provisions and munitions are being collected with regularity and method. In a week from this time the young men of the class of 1870 will have rejoined their corps. In a month they will be sufficiently drilled, and I can assure you that at that time, if Paris does its duty as gloriously as Strasburg, Verdun, Montmedy, Toul, Bitche, and Pfalzburg, France will be able to put in line an immense army, ready to crush the invaders. It is necessary that Paris should show itself equal to the occasion. Paris is the heart of the country, and must not allow itself to receive a wound. In such an event the flowery banks celebrated in song by Madame Deshoulieres will serve as a tomb for the Huns of the nineteenth century.

PRUSSIAN SIEGE ARTILLERY.

Enormous Range of Their Cannon—Modern Inventions in Germany.

From the Neue Freie Presse.

Considering the important part which the Prussian siege artillery may be called on to play in the present war, it will not be out of place to put briefly before our readers its composition and powers of service.

The Prussian siege guns consist of 6, 12, and 24-pound cannon, 25-pounder bomb cannon, and 50 howitzer, as also 25 and 50-pound mortars. Recently the 72-pounder cannon and a breech-loading mortar have also been added to the siege artillery, but there can only be but a few specimens of this gun.

The siege guns send forth hollow balls, grenades, bombs, shrapnel, fire grenades, fire bombs, and other ammunition answering to the size of the tube. The grenades are long shots, with an arch-like point. The shrapnels are hollow balls filled with leaden bullets, and these are exploded. The destructive power of the grenades is very great. Even with the 6 pounders weak masonry may be destroyed, and this calibre is only employed when necessary for this object. With 12 and 24-pounder grenades any masonry is destroyed, and, indeed, in a comparatively short time. Moreover, all three calibres are adapted to the destruction of earthworks and the dismounting of guns. The 12 and 24-pounder calibres penetrate, moreover, through three or four inches of iron plating.

Against shut-up troops all calibres up to 2500 paces can be employed. The maximum distance which can be reached by all calibres approaches 5000 paces, about two and a half miles. In exceptional cases even this distance can be somewhat exceeded. The shrapnels are only employed against troops and laborers, but against these with much greater effect if the distances are precisely known, and if the troops, through the position of the place, are compelled to remain long under fire. The maximum distance for the use of shrapnels is 2500 paces. The cartridge shots are employed up to 600 paces.

The 25-pounder bomb cannon shoots solid leaden balls and bombs filled with lead. As a rule they are used against masonry. With equal charges the solid leaden ball has a stronger penetrating power than the lead bombs; nevertheless, the effect of the latter on masonry is greater, because by shaking the wall it loosens its composition more. The greater distance of range is 4800 paces. The greatest distance at which eccentric grenades can be launched from the 25-pounder howitzer is about 4200, and with the 50-pound howitzer 4300 paces. The fire-balls are so thrown, if possible, as to remain lying beyond the object to be set on fire; the fire-grenades are preferred, if the object to be set on fire can only be struck by a vertical fire, and against those objects to which burning balls do not easily adhere.

The bombs thrown from the mortars are as a rule employed against horizontal or covered objects. At an angle of forty-five degrees with the tube the greatest distance reached by the 25-pounder mortar is 2800, and by the 50-pounder mortar 2700 steps. Use is only made in exceptional cases—for example, bombardment—of longer ranges than 1200 paces.

The strength of a park of siege artillery, that is to say, the number and calibre of the guns, their equipment with ammunition, etc., is in each case adapted to the strength of the place attacked. In any case, however, from the standpoint of the present state of artillery service, monstrous supplies are necessary, both of reserves and of materials in immediate use. An estimate of the siege guns set in operation by the Germans, with their appurtenances, cannot be even approximately given, as the points already attacked and still to be attacked, according to which the requirements of the assailants are regulated, are not known. An estimate may be formed of the enormous number of horses which a park of siege artillery requires, even when it is conveyed in separate trains, from the fact that a 24-pounder gun on a wagon, on a good level road, requires eight good horses to draw it along. On bad roads, steep ascents, etc., the difficulties of transport of course become enormous.

NAPOLEON'S INSANITY.

The Aristocrats of the Faubourg St. Germain Favoring the Republic—Napoleon's Profligacy and Rapacity.

The following characteristic letter has been received from Madame Olympe Audouard. Coming from this lady, who so closely studied American institutions during her long stay in this country, the letter is very interesting:—

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The cherished thought of a French Republic has at last been realized; but alas! under what drawback and difficulties does it see the light. In spite, however, of this disastrous dawning of our new form of government, all without exception rally round the standard of our rights. I must, however, state that a few soulless creatures, contemptible court lackeys, still adhere to the Napoleon dynasty. The aristocrats of the Faubourg Saint Germain have long since seen the folly of supporting the Orleans faction, and that the social status of that family is a myth. They are consequently beginning to come out of their retirement, and join the Government of the nation by the nation.

Of course you have heard by telegraph of what is doing; but here is a fact of which you are probably ignorant. Napoleon was resolved to declare war at all hazards, and was seconded in this resolution by his guilty accomplice, Le Bœuf. The Emperor—in spite of his colossal revenue, in spite of the bribes he took on all hands, and in spite of money coming in from the right and left—found himself in pecuniary difficulties. A large amount of money was requisite to satisfy his fawning adherents, and also to purchase estates and domains in foreign countries. To gain funds he actually speculated on the war, and this is the contemptible manner in which he operated:—We will say a vote was passed for a levy of 100,000 men; 20,000 of them would not serve, and would have to pay to purchase a substitute $400 each. But this $400 purchase money purchased nothing, but went directly into the pockets of his Imperial Majesty. Money voted for the armament of the fleet shared the same fate. On paper the army stood at 300,000 men; in reality the regiments of 3000 men were composed of 1200, and so on. The War Department's accounts, which have been in a most chaotic state of confusion, were to be made more confounded still; a trifling victory was to be obtained, and peace was to ensue; whereupon all the disorder of the accounts was to be charged to the war. The empire fell, and we found ourselves without arms, munitions, or money. The money made by the Emperor on the July loan has been sufficient to enable him to purchase a hundred houses in London and forty millions of francs worth of Dutch obligations. What a burning shame for France! and how infamous has Napoleon's conduct been!

Here we are surrounded by a horde of Germans, infuriated and mad after their career of rapine and pillage. (There's a nation for you which ignores the word chivalry!) What will happen next? God only knows; but every person here—in Paris or in France has decided to burn Paris to ashes—to die but not to surrender. Our shame is sufficiently great without adding that of giving up our city.

It is unnecessary to tell you that I do not intend to leave Paris. Every citizen should remain at his post. We have, alas! numerous wounded soldiers among us.

Much hope is expressed at the idea of the intervention of the United States. As for myself, I have but little hope from that source. The United States is too German and too practical. I am sure that Dana is against France. I will never forgive him. And our editorial friend of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, is he as much of an imperialist as ever? I will wager that he says he was at the bottom of his heart a good republican. Will my letter reach you? I pray it may. There is still one line of railroad which is not cut off. A thousand kind greetings to you, and God save France. OLYMPE AUDOUARD.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

General Trochu Confident that the City Can Hold Out for Two Months.

The ability of Paris to resist a siege is thus estimated by a Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing September 15:—

"You in England appear to consider it a foregone conclusion that Paris will be unable to resist an attack. This is by no means the opinion here among competent authorities. I know that General Trochu is now very hopeful of being able to hold out for two months, and he is the very reverse of a sanguine disposition. Had the German forces been able to invest this city within ten days of the capitulation of Sedan, they would have entered it almost without firing a shot. Now, however, time has been given to the new Government to obtain men, arms, and ammunition; they have, too, considerably strengthened the fortifications. Surely, an intrenched camp, surrounded by solid forts, with more than 300,000 armed men within it, with sailors to handle the guns, with no lack of provisions, with a good General at their head, and everything that art can desire to tend the wounded, ought to be able to resist 300,000 assailants. The southern earthworks of Sebastopol protected the northern portion of the town even from bombardment, and why are we to suppose that the forts and the long walls round Paris will not do the same for her? The Provincial Mobiles who crowd the streets have now had almost three weeks' hard drilling. They are not boys, but men in the flower of their age. After a few engagements before the forts, they will make as good soldiers as the peasants of Bavaria or of Pomerania. It is felt that if the city can only hold out for six weeks, the approach of winter and the uncertainty of their communications will oblige the Prussians to raise the siege, and then that they will be ready to conclude peace on honorable terms. Surely the gain is worth the risk, and the French are right not to submit to the dismemberment of their country before they have played this last card. If our army had been defeated, and if a French army were camped before London, I hardly think that we should agree to cede Ireland to the victors as a condition of peace. It must be borne in mind that France is not exhausted now as she was in 1814. Her resources are comparatively untouched. She has men and money in abundance; 500,000 invaders are on her soil, and she has nearly 6,000,000 of men capable of bearing arms. To conquer the Empire was a comparatively easy task, because, even in the last extremity, the Emperor and his Ministers would only intrust arms to Imperialists, but to conquer the nation Count Bismarck will find, to use the homely language of Mr. Lincoln, a very big job."

French Hopes of Russian Aid.

The Paris *Liberte* of the 20th ult. thus indicates the probable conditions of a Russian alliance:—

There are three European powers at whose doors we may knock—England, Austria, and Russia. Selfishness will keep the first closed; fear will render the second half open; interest will open or ought to open the third. As to England, we believe that negotiation is useless. M. Thiers leaves London only with conditional promises. At Vienna there is only hesitation. The difficulties arising from two separate administrations are quoted, and although a little aid is promised nothing will be done.

It is at St. Petersburg that we must apply, not timidly but resolutely and openly. Russia has the same enemies as ourselves, the same rivals if you like. She has Prussia to whom she will be the next repast if we are devoured; and England, who in the same contingency would cut off her means of communication by sea with the extreme East. Russia has therefore everything to lose by our fall—her position in Europe and her preponderance in Asia.

By the same means that we save Russia, we can give her what neither England, Prussia, nor Austria will give her—the annulment of the treaty of Paris of 1856, that is, free navigation of the Black Sea, which will give her some day control of the Danube and of Constantinople. England will never concede this; she knows that the day Russia extends to Constantinople, English influence in Asia will have reached its greatest limit; and that the Suez Canal will be neutralized by the immediate intervention of the United States, the friends of Russia.

Austria will never yield either the same terms. She knows that Russia, extending to Bessarabia, means the overthrow of the calculations of Baron Beust during the last four years.

Neither has Prussia placed a Hohenzollern at Bucharest to open the Danube to Russia; she dreams of Trieste and the Adriatic, and does not wish to meet Russian fleets in the Mediterranean, nor Russian agents in Dalmatia.

Between Republican France, Russia, and the United States, no rivalry is possible, save the generous rivalry of trade. Let us then call to our aid not captious ministers, but people who are powerfully and nobly ambitious.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The French Departments—Rapidity with which the New Regime was Accepted.

A correspondent writes as follows from Limoges, September 16th:—

A man who had slept for ten days and now woke up would entertain no doubt, with the pace at which things are going, of the revolution which has just been accomplished. In spite of the gravity of the events France is much calmer than it was before the proclamation of the Provisional Government. It understands that the new regime alone can save it from the invasion which threatens us.

It is very curious to ascertain on the very spot the people's state of mind at the moment when the Prussians are going to besiege the capital. This is what I intend to do. The government of the national defense should know that it has been well received elsewhere, and that it inspires the greatest confidence among the population.

It was on Sunday, the 4th of September, at 11 P. M., that the republic was proclaimed at Limoges. The Prefect had received before that hour the despatch announcing the fall of the empire, but he hesitated to make it known. Afterwards, when everybody knew it, he decided to proclaim the republic. It was on the small square in front of the Prefecture. Groups immediately formed and traversed the streets singing the "Marseillaise." At midnight the town became quiet, and the next day its affairs went on as if nothing had happened.

This result must be attributed to the wisdom of the population and to the measures hastily taken by the new Municipal Council. Installed on the 8th, the Council comprises twenty-seven members belonging to the democracy, four of them being working men; seven members only belong to the shopocracy. This is why its first care was to vote 400,000 francs destined to furnish work to the artisans, who are very numerous in the town. Of a population of 50,000 or 60,000 souls, half belong to the various manual occupations. The number of registered electors is 12,000, of whom 7000 are artisans. This explains the composition of the Municipal Council.

Timid people or cowards thought at first that the proclamation of the republic would have caused troubles. Nothing of the kind. On Tuesday M. Perrier, the new Prefect, was installed in office, and everything went well. It is true that M. Perrier, formerly a journalist at Limoges, enjoyed the entire confidence of the laboring classes. The working population of Limoges are not very easily led; hence they ought to be complimented on the good will they showed on the proclamation of the republic. But it must not be forgotten they will have to suffer much next winter. The 100,000 francs voted by the Municipal Council will be soon spent; what will be done then? What will be done when the Prussians are driven from the territory, and when the social question presents itself in all its nakedness? But let us put aside this terrible problem at present; it will be time to think of it when the republic has struck deep roots.

Meanwhile the national defense must be organized. This is the great thought of M. Perrier, and I congratulate him upon it sincerely. Patriotic ideas gain ground daily. Already more than two thousand volunteers have been enrolled at Limoges. One man 72 years of age enrolled himself with his three sons. Behold an example which cannot be too much applauded.

The volunteers, however, who ask to be sent to the fight, are too often sent into the regiments whose depots are in Algeria. Cannot this organization, which requires much time and costs money, be changed? The country is in danger; this old routine, which obstructs everything and dampens the most ardent spirits, must be abandoned.

Limoges contains five or six depots where the conscripts are formed; drilling is vigorously prosecuted. A few days hence these depots will be able to send to the enemy young men full of energy and ardor. Let us not forget that beings formed on granity ground are as hard as granite.

THE GREAT FRESHET.

The Loss of Life and Property in Virginia—Further Particulars.

From all information at hand by mail and telegraph, it appears that the principal damage by the freshet in Virginia was along the course of the Shenandoah and the James, and upon those sections of the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas, Chesapeake and Ohio, Southside and Virginia and Tennessee, and Richmond and Danville Railroads, crossed by those rivers and by various mountain streams. The losses in the city of Richmond to merchants and property holders is believed to have amounted to $800,000. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company lose heavily—the whole of the trestling and all the bridges from Harper's Ferry to Shenandoah City being swept away. It is supposed that it will take at least a month to repair the damages and resume the running of trains on the Winchester branch to Harper's Ferry. Mr. Barbour, the President of the Orange and Alexandria road, telegraphs to Baltimore to say that the damage done the line will not exceed $50,000. Repairs will probably be completed in ten days. The Petersburg and Lynchburg road loses three bridges, besides considerable damage to the track, amounting in value to about $300,000, probably over that estimate. The James River and Kanawha Canal is said to have been damaged to the extent of $350,000. The total losses to railroads and canals, according to the latest estimates, is stated at from $600,000 to $1,000,000. The damage to private property, however, must have been immense—embracing millions—including crops, buildings, and other valuable property along the lines of the deluged water courses.

The Loss of Life at Harper's Ferry.

Thirty-three persons living between Shenandoah City and the mouth of the river are known to have perished, as follows:—Benjamin Bateman, his wife and five children; James Bateman, wife and four children; Adam Bateman; Heaton Myers, wife and three children; John Brady; Beckie Harris, colored; (all of these had gathered into the large brick house before alluded to;) Mrs. Overton, daughter, and grandchild; Mrs. Stipes; Samuel Hoff and Mrs Eliza Carroll; a daughter of Harry Rusk, colored, and her child; Mr. Lewis, flour merchant, residing six miles above, whose body has been found; also, an unknown colored woman, whose body was found in the roots of a sycamore tree. Mr. James Stipes, who lived on Herr's Island, was with his wife cut off from escape, and as one building would go down, he would swim with her to another, until finally she was drowned, and he reached the shore on Sunday morning entirely naked. In nearly all instances the furniture in the houses destroyed or damaged was almost wholly ruined. The district school house and Presbyterian church at Harper's Ferry were badly injured.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Siege of Paris.

Important French Advantages.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Missouri Temperance Convention.

Reported Coal Mine Accident

It is Declared a Hoax.

Doylestown Agricultural Fair.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

French Advantages at Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—The battle which occurred near Chateau-Gaillard on the 11th inst. has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and forced to retreat.

The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Pithiviers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle, a large amount of forage, etc., were left behind, all of which fell into the hands of the French.

Progress of the Siege.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Late advices from Paris state that there is much plundering there.

All the bridges on the railroads and highways to the west of Paris have been mined and are to be blown up as the Prussians advance.

Beauvais, forty-one miles northwest of Paris, has been made a great victualling centre by the Germans.

The Prussian preparations for the bombardment of Paris are nearly complete.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 6—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾@92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for account. American securities firm; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 91¼; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 85½. Stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens steady; middling uplands, 8¾@8⅞d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞@9d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Corn, 28s. 9d. There has been little but Danubian Corn dealt in for some time.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 6—1·30 P. M.—Five-twenties of 1862, 91¼; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 86. Railways steady.

LONDON, Oct. 6—1·30 P. M.—Tallow 43s. 3d.@ 43s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—1·30 P. M.—California Wheat, 10s.; red Western, 8s. 4d.@8s. 5d.

FROM THE STATE.

The Doylestown Fair.

DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 6.—The sixth annual exhibition of the Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute opened on Tuesday, and promises to be the largest fair of the kind ever held in the State. About fifteen thousand persons were in attendance yesterday, and should the weather continue favorable the number will be more than doubled to-day. The entrees in all the departments greatly exceed that of any former year. Some of the best and fastest horses in the country are on the grounds, and will contend for the premiums offered. Among those already here is Fanny Allen, Lady Lightfoot, and Snowflake. In the department of cattle, sheep, and swine there was a very large number and great variety on exhibition.

Among the exhibitors of thorough-bred cattle are the Messrs. Holcomb, of Lambertville, N. J., and Robert Holmes, of Doylestown, both of whom have large herds of splendid imported cattle. Some very fine specimens of sheep are also on exhibition, one of which, exhibited by Mr. Cooper, of Lehigh county, excites considerable curiosity, it weighing over four hundred pounds. Of agricultural implements and products there is a fine display. The spacious building is filled to its utmost capacity. Nearly every known sewing-machine company is represented by their agents. A number of musical instruments in the centre of the building afford music to those willing to listen to it. The department of ladies' handiwork of all kinds exceeds anything of the kind ever before exhibited at any fair. The trial course has been lately graded and improved, and is now pronounced to be the best one in the State. The grand trial of speed will take place this afternoon. On Friday there will be a special pacing match.

Several burglars were arrested and locked up yesterday.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Temperance Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—A State Temperance Convention was held yesterday for the purpose of organizing a State Temperance Society. The Hon. G. C. Partridge, of St. Louis, presided. Horace Greeley addressed the convention. He urged the organization of societies throughout the State, and the laying of scientific facts before the people. He did not believe in prohibitory laws, but the people should be taught that alcohol, like opium, is poison and should be shunned.

There was an attempt made in the convention to organize a political movement, so far as voting only for temperance men is concerned, but it was defeated.

Cincinnati Free Wharfage.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—There was a large meeting held here last evening in favor of free wharfage. A number of the delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention were present and participated in the deliberations. It was a spirited and interesting meeting, and resulted in the unanimous adoption of resolutions declaring in favor absolutely of free wharfage.

The Coal Mine Accident a Hoax.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The report received at East St. Louis on Tuesday night, that a coal mine at Caseyville, Ill., had caved in and buried thirty-five miners, was a villanous hoax.

CUBA.

Emancipation—Decree by the Cortes.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—The law enacted by the Government at Madrid, and published this week here, tending to the ultimate extinction of African slavery in Cuba, will scarcely fail to have an important influence, not only in determining the present insurrection, but also the future of the island. Slavery is officially doomed, and planters generally can now imitate some among them more prudent than the rest, who, for some time past, have been putting their houses in order in anticipation of the coming event. The law is as follows:—

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Don Francisco Serrano, Regent of Spain, etc. etc., orders to be executed the following law decreed and sanctioned by the Constitutional Cortes of the Spanish nation:—

Article 1. All children of slave mothers born after the date of the publication of this law are declared free.

Article 2. All slaves born between the 17th September, 1868, and the publication of this decree are acquired by the State on payment to their masters of $25 each.

Article 3. All slaves who have served under the Spanish flag, or have aided the troops in any way during the present insurrection in Cuba, are declared free, as also all those who may have been freed by the Captain-General of Cuba. The State will indemnify their value to those owners who may have remained faithful to the Spanish cause; if they belonged to insurrectionists there will be no indemnification.

Article 4. Those slaves who, at the time of the publication of this law, have reached sixty years of age, are declared free without compensation to their owners. Those who reach this age henceforth will enjoy the same advantages.

Article 5 All slaves pertaining to the State, from whatever cause, are declared free. Those who, under the title of *emancipados*, were under the protection of the State, will at once enter into full enjoyment of their rights as freemen.

Article 6. Those free by virtue of Articles 1 and 2 of this law will remain under the guardianship of the owners of their mothers, indemnification being paid them, as prescribed in Article 11.

Article 7. The guardianship to which the preceding article refers imposes on the guardian the obligation of maintaining his wards, clothing them, and aiding them in sickness, and giving them primary instruction and an education suitable for some trade. The guardian acquires all the rights of tutor, and can profit by the labor of his ward without recompense until his eighteenth year.

Article 8. At eighteen years of age the freedman will be entitled to half his wages. Of this amount one-half will be given him at once, the other half being reserved as hereinafter determined.

Article 9 At the age of twenty-two years, the *emancipado* will acquire the enjoyment of his rights, the guardianship ceasing, and his wages reserved, as before stated, will be given over to him.

Article 10. The guardianship will also terminate: First, by the marriage of the *emancipado*, in case of females after the age of fourteen, and in that of males after eighteen; second, by proven abuse of the guardian in punishments, or of a thorough neglect of his duties, as set forth in article 7; third, when the guardian takes the honor or favors the taking of the honor of the *emancipado*.

Article 11. The guardianship is transmissible by all means known to law and renunciable for sufficient causes. The legitimate or natural fathers, who may be free, can recover the guardianship or their sons by insuring the guardian an indemnification for expenses made on account of the *emancipado*. Future decrees will fix the base of indemnification.

Article 12. The Captain-General of Cuba will provide, within a month from the publication of this law, lists of those slaves comprised in articles 3 and 5.

Article 13. Freedmen to whom the last article refers will remain under the protection of the State, which is obliged to protect and give them means to gain their livelihood, without this in any way affecting their liberty. Those who prefer to return to Africa will be taken there.

Article 14. The slaves to whom article 4 refers can remain in the houses of their former masters, who, in this case, will acquire the position of guardian to them. When they shall have decided to remain in the houses of their guardians, it will be optional with the latter to pay them wages or not; but in all cases, but especially in that of physical inability to maintain themselves, the guardian will be obliged to feed, clothe, and assist them in sickness, as he will also have the right to employ them in work adapted to their capacity. Should the *emancipado* refuse to work or make disturbances in his master's house, the authorities will decide in the matter after hearing the *emancipado*.

A TERRIBLE SWIM FOR LIFE.

A United States Army Deserter—A Guard Fires Upon Him—He is Captured Unhurt.

Saturday, at a post court-martial at Newport Barracks, William Bache, a United States soldier, was found guilty of desertion and sentenced to one year's confinement at hard labor.

Yesterday morning, between the first and second roll calls, he was marched out of the guardhouse under two soldiers and towards the Licking river. Bache broke from his guard and plunged into the Licking, not to drown himself, but to swim to the opposite side, where he believed he was at liberty, while behind him he would leave a galley service. The guards cried halt. It was no use. Bache swam on. The two guards fired, but did not hurt him. The whole post guard was called out and ordered to fire upon the deserting comrade. Bang, bang, went the guns. Bache was not touched by the scores of balls that plashed the water around his head. On he swam only the faster toward freedom, away from hated restraint as the whiz of the minies increased. The banks of the Licking were lined with people, excited intensely, not heeding the deadly missiles that screamed after the struggling fugitive. One soldier was swimming for life; forty soldiers were sending death's fiercest messengers after him. He was struggling with the waters with an utter contempt for danger. Six hundred yards from where he plunged in he came out of the river, fell exhausted but unhurt upon the ground, and was made an easy captive. About a hundred shots had been fired at him. Had he set himself with but half the energy about being a good soldier that he did about escaping punishment for being a bad one, his happiness and the good of the service would have been promoted.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 3.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The House of Correction Contract.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

This morning a bill in equity was filed by Mr. William R. Cramer, praying an injunction to restrain Mr. Richard J. Dobbins from entering into the contract for the erection of the House of Correction awarded him by City Councils, and to prevent the city from entering into the contract with him. Mr. Cramer's complaint is that Councils advertised for separate bids for the building contract and the heating contract; that he bid for the building contract and Mr. Gunderling for the heating, and Mr. Dobbins bid for both; his (Cramer's) bid for the building contract was $671 lower than Dobbins', but his building contract and Sunderling's heating contract were together several thousand dollars higher than Dobbins' two contracts combined. Mr. Cramer claims that he is entitled to the building contract under the advertisements, because his bid was lower than that of Mr. Dobbins.

A preliminary injunction was awarded, which will be argued in a day or two.

Crime.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Anthony Hale, formerly a constable, was tried upon the charge of stealing a horse and wagon. It was testified that on the night of August 2, the horse and wagon were stolen from Mr. Lockenbach's stable at B, berry, and on the 6th of September were sold by prisoner and a companion to a man in Water street. The prisoner said they belonged to his friend, who had received them in payment of a debt, but he receipted in his own name for the money. In reply to this he offered no evidence, but relied simply upon the arguments of counsel. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

—King William's Regiment of Grenadiers No. 7, which so honorably distinguished itself recently at Weissenburg and Geisberg, is the same body of men that so gallantly stormed the railroad embankment at Scalitz on the 28th of July, 1866. In acknowledgment of this act, King William, at the grand review which took place on the battle-field, August 2, 1866, drew his own sword as the regiment passed, exclaiming:—"I salute you, soldiers of the 7th Grenadiers! because you have done honor to yourselves and to your King!"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870.

The main feature of the money market is the revival of business at the Stock Exchange and a rapid advance in the price of most of the favorite speculative investments. The result is a sharp demand for stock loans and a firmer tone among lenders. Few transactions take place below 6 per cent., even on Government collaterals. Discounting is rather more quiet, especially at the banks where cash funds find full employment in speculative movements. The rates range from 7@10 per cent. as heretofore.

Gold is still quiet and a fraction weaker. The range up to noon has been from 113 to 112⅞.

The Government bond market is active and strong, our quotations showing a slight advance under the influence of the Government purchases to-day.

At the Stock Board a fair business was transacted and prices were steady. In State loans there were sales of the Coupon 5s at 103⅛. City loans were steady at 101⅝.

Reading Railroad was steady, with sales at 49⅞ @50 b. o. Sales of Pennsylvania at 61, a further advance; Camden and Amboy at 115; Little Schuylkill at 42, and Lehigh Valley at 58½; 38 was bid for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 33¼ and 33⅜ b. o.

In Bank shares there were sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 122¾.

In miscellaneous shares there were sales of Central Transportation at 51½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 C & Am 8s,.2d.	92¾	500 sh Read R..b60.	50
$500 do........s5.	92¾	400 do......ls.	49⅞
$5000 Pa 1 m 6s....	102¼	100 do.....b30.	49·94
$1000 Pa cp 5s......	103⅛	28 do......ls.	49·94
$1500 Leh 6s, '84....	82½	200 do....c.ls.	49⅞
$300 do.	83⅛	200 do......ls.	40⅞
6 sh F & M Bk....	122¾	46 sh Leh N St..b5	33¼
19 sh Penna R.....	61	50 do.........	33¼
14 do..........	60⅞	100 do.....s60.	33⅜
1 sh Lit Sch.s5wn.	42	100 do......s1.	34¼
44 sh Leh V R......	58½	5 sh Cent Trans ..	51½
30 do....c&p.	58½		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜; Gold, 112⅞@113⅛; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 835@845; Central Pacific Railroad, 895 @905; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@725.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111½@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110⅞; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110⅞; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110⅞; 5s, 10-40, 106⅜@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111@111¼. Gold, 113@113⅛. Market strong.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6.—There is a fair degree of activity in the Flour market, and prices are well sustained. The demand is chiefly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1800 barrels, including 300 barrels Red Stone extra family at $7·25; 300 barrels Spring Garden do. do. at $6·80; 300 barrels Ohio do. do., on private terms; 300 barrels Ohio do. do., good and fancy, at $6·75@7·25; 100 barrels Pennsylvania do. do., at $6·75; small lots of extras at $5·25 @5·75; and superfine at $4·50@5. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for prime Wheat continues unabated, and holders are firm in their views, but inferior descriptions are neglected Sales of 5000 bushels good and choice Indiana red at $1·37@1·40; 1200 bushels choice Ohio do. at $1·40; 1400 bushels fair and good Pennsylvania do. at $1·28@1·38; and 400 bushels choice Western amber at $1·43. Rye ranges from 87@90c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn quiet but steady. Sales of 3000 bushels at 98c. for Western and Pennsylvania yellow; and 92@95½c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 4000 bushels at 50@52c. for Western and Pennsylvania.

Whisky is dull at 88@90c. for Western iron-bound

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 16½c.; Orleans, 16⅞c. Flour firm; State, $4·95@6·90; Ohio, $5·50@6·35; Western, $4·95@6·45; Southern, $5·50@ 8·35. Wheat declining; old No. 2, $1·12@1·16; winter red Western, $1·33@1·35. white Michigan, $1·50. Corn quiet and firm; mixed Western, 88c. Oats—Ohio, 54@57c.; Western, 51@53c. Mess Beef, $11@15. Mess Pork, $25·50; prime, $21·50@22·50. Lard dull but unchanged. Whisky, 89½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............OCTOBER 6

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........64 | 11 A. M......64 | 2 P. M.......64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Cameo, Dennison, Salem, J. Rommel, Jr., & Bro.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Albert Field, Pellett, Fall River, do.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Irelan, Washington, do.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Dover, do.
Schr Edwin, Bacon, Salem, do.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, Providence, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig C. V. Williams, Troyard, 11 days fm Charleston, S. C., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr John Mace, Brittingham, 4 days from Newtown, Md., with grain to Collins & Co.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, from New York.
Schr Vraie, Clover, do.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Providence.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, from Boston.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, do.
Schr E. Edwards, Somers, do.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, do.
Schr Kate P. Lunt, Lunt, do.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, do.
Schr James Parsons, Young, do.
Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Mr. Frank Eldridge, pilot, reports having seen bark Joshua Loring, from Gottenburg, at the Breakwater last evening.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Nevada, Green, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Nebraska, Guard, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded.

Steamer City of Antwerp, Leitch, from Liverpool for Boston and New York, at Halifax 4th inst.

Steamer Pennsylvania, Thompson, fm New York, at London 4th inst.

Sp. bark Constancia, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 29th ult.

Bark J. W. Barss, Davison, hence, at Dunkirk 22d ultimo.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Drummond, hence, at Stettin 22d ult.

Nor. brig St. Jorn, Wansen, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Havana 29th ult.

Br. brig Cheviot, Dolby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 29th ult.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, hence, at Sagua 21st ult.

Brig Haze, Kell, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr Josephine, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Annie Warner, Dickerson, for Philadelphia; J. Jean, Ward; Clyde, Gage; F. Nickerson, Kelly; and Restless, Baxter, hence for Boston; Edith May, Higgins, do. for Providence; Addie P. Avery, Lyon, do. for New Haven; Wm. Boardman, Ballard, do. for Lynn; D. Davidson, Smith, do. for Hyannis; and C. S. Watson, Adams, do. for Newport, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Within the last thirty days, or since the establishment of the Provisional Government in Paris, the French military authorities have purchased in this country, and shipped from this port, large numbers of breech-loading rifles, and vast supplies of ammunition, cartridges, etc. The first shipment (5000 rifles) was by the French steamer Pereire, on the 3d of September, the day after the surrender of Louis Napoleon at Sedan. The next shipment was on the 20th, by the French steamship Lafayette, which carried 15,000 breech-loaders of the so-called Egyptian pattern. The third shipment was on the 3d instant (Monday last), by the French steamship Ville de Paris, which had a cargo of rifles numbering nearly 40,000, besides an immense volume of cartridges. We understand that the French steamship St. Laurent, which leaves this port on Saturday of next week, will take out a still larger supply than either of the three preceding steamers. The orders from France to our principal rifle manufacturers are unlimited, and the French agents here are under directions to secure the shipment of military supplies with all possible haste. The steamships of the French line—four in number—leave this port fortnightly; and it will be observed from the preceding statements that all of them are actively engaged in the transport of arms. The first small shipment of rifles was, we believe, on private or speculative account; but all the subsequent shipments have been by direct order of the Provisional Government of France.

There have been some complaints from German sources against our Government for permitting the export of these great supplies of arms and cartridges to France at the present crisis. It is said that they are to be used against the German armies, that they will be the means of enabling France to prolong the war indefinitely, and that thus we are morally responsible for the destruction of life and all the horrible results that may ensue. Similar complaints were formally made to England, under similar circumstances, by the Prussian Government, four weeks ago. It having been then announced that France was about to receive 40,000 Chassepots from English manufacturers, Count Bismarck sent a despatch to the English Government, saying that while England professed to be neutral in the war, she was virtually transformed into a French arsenal and storehouse, and demanding that the export of weapons and ammunition from England should be prohibited. The Prussian Minister fortified his demand by referring to the action of the Prussian Government during the Crimean war, when England and France were engaged with Russia. No less than three authoritative orders were then issued from Berlin on the subject. The first formally prohibited the transport of weapons, in order to prevent arms being sent from Belgium to Russia through Prussian territory. The second order prohibited the transport of "munitions of war of every kind, especially of projectiles, percussion caps, and gun-flints; as also lead, sulphur, and saltpetre." The third order repeated the terms of the second, and added to the prohibitory list "weapons and gunpowder." Count Bismarck holds that the British Government ought at this time to follow the policy which Prussia adopted towards England in 1854. But, in reply to his demand, the English Government alleged that it had no power to take such a step without the express authorization of Parliament. Thus the case now stands between these parties; and France has for a month past been receiving large supplies of arms and ammunition from English manufacturers. It is altogether improbable that the English Parliament would pass any law making it illegal for British manufacturers to export arms. It was after the present war had broken out that Parliament adopted the new English neutrality law, which was incorporated in the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, issued on the 9th of last August. This law closely resembles, in several of its leading features, the American neutrality law (the act of 1818), which President Grant incorporated in his neutrality proclamation issued on the 22d of August last; but though the terms of the English act are even more stringent than those of the American act in prohibiting enlistments for foreign service, and the furnishing of ships or other "active contraband" for belligerent governments, it resembles our own in so far as it refrains from prohibiting the export of guns, ammunition, or other "passive contraband." Having thus at so recent a date, and under the same circumstances as now exist, authorized the manufacture and sale of arms to any power, whether at peace or war, with which England is on friendly terms, the English Parliament would undoubtedly support the Government in resisting Bismarck's demand for prohibitory action.

President Grant, in his proclamation of neutrality between the belligerents in the present war, took especial pains to define the limits of the American doctrine of neutrality. He quoted the restrictive provisions of the law of 1818; but in what we may call the preamble of his proclamation he explicitly says that the laws of the United States "do not interfere with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war," and near the close of the proclamation he says that "all persons may lawfully, and without restriction on account of the existing state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war." This language of the President is in accordance with the law and with the policy of the United States during the last half-century. When the proclamation was issued our authorities had no idea which one of the belligerents, or whether either of them, would, during the progress of hostilities, derive any advantage from the established doctrine which the President sets forth. If Prussia had been unfortunate in the field, and had needed to purchase arms, there would have been no restraint upon her procuring them in this market. If now, or hereafter, she should be unable to replace the waste of war, our markets are open to France. The law was not enacted for the benefit nor for the disadvantage of either of the belligerents. It has been on our statute book since 1818, and is the expression of the established policy of our Government in regard to nations involved in hostilities.

THE CHAOTIC CONDITION OF EUROPE —WHAT DOES IT PORTEND?

From the N. Y. Herald.

Europe at present is like a ship at sea in a terrific storm, when all on board are at their wit's end to know how to save themselves. She is rocking and surging on the waves of war and revolution. The old statesmen who have had the helm in hand have become unsteady and obstinate, not willing to throw overboard the dead weight of the past, and no bolder and more capable men have yet appeared to lighten and guide the ship. The monarchs and aristocrats are intent upon crushing, or at least checking, the revolution. They have but one thought—to save their crowns and privileges. To do this they would rather have the war continued, and all the continent in a blaze, than yield to the republican revolution. The sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives, or millions even, and the accumulation of stupendous debts, weigh as nothing in the scales against their prerogatives. On the other hand, the sentiments of liberty, republicanism, progress, and emancipation from despotic rule are deep-seated in the hearts of the people. These are upheaving society everywhere like a mighty earthquake. But the people lack organization and able leaders. While they are the real and great power, they have been so long under the heel of monarchical and aristocratic rule that they hardly know how to use their strength. Still, with all the disadvantages they labor under, and with all the organized power of the old rulers and the enormous military forces under their control, the people are making great progress toward self-government. It is this conflict between the privileged few and the masses—between the ideas of the past and the present—that is now raging in Europe and that has brought about the chaotic state of things there.

This struggle is seen very prominently in the relentless war which the Prussian monarchy is making upon the republic of France. Without avowing it, and, indeed, while it is denied by Count Bismarck, there is no doubt that the chief object of the war now on the part of Prussia is to squelch the republic—to strangle it in its infancy—lest republican ideas should spread in Germany and over Europe. This is natural; just as much so as for a man to exert all his efforts to save his property when threatened. The monarchs and aristocracies have regarded the people as their heritage and government over them as their right. Consequently there is nothing they will leave undone to maintain their privileges. They know very well that a republic in France is a standing menace to them and their pretensions. They saw the effect in 1830 and 1848 of revolution in France. From the central position of that country, as well as from the electric force of revolutionary ideas that rise there, the whole Continent becomes agitated. It has always been, and still is, the focus of revolutionary and republican contagion in Europe. Is it not natural, then, for King William of Prussia to wage war against the French republic in the interest of himself and family and for his brother monarchs? Is not this a sufficient reason why the other crowned heads, and why Queen Victoria and the British aristocracy, stand aloof and do not attempt to stop the war?

Another evidence of this conflict of ideas and the chaos into which Europe is thrown is the activity of monarchical and imperialist agents. Almost all the news received in America and spread over Europe is either given out or concocted by these agents with a coloring to suit their purposes. At one time we hear of dreadful doings in Paris and other parts of France by the "reds" and disorganizers, and this in the face of the fact that the French people are acting with great unity to preserve internal order while they are heroically fighting the foreign invader. The object of such pretended news is apparent. It is to operate upon the public sentiment of the world, to create alarm of the republic, and to make people believe order can only be maintained under monarchical government. Now we have on one day a pretended imperialist manifesto of Napoleon, emanating from an imperialist organ established in London, and on the next day a report that this is bogus. But whether bogus or not it shows the active agency of parties in Europe to damage and check republicanism, to sustain monarchy and to make the present confusion worse confounded. And it is well to note that the British capital, more than any other place, is the hotbed of this spurious news and these anti-republican movements.

But what does this chaotic state of things portend? What is to come of it? From present appearances all Europe, and may be a part of Asia and Africa, is going to be involved in war and revolution. Even those monarchs not engaged in war may resort to it to avert revolution at home and to give another direction to the public mind. This, however, may prove in the end a two-edged sword. The people are now too enlightened, probably, to be deceived by that, and the revolution the rulers would avert by such means may lead to it. Then there are national and territorial questions springing up, and questions of race and religion, as well of the adjustment of the balance of power, which add to the complications and make the future very uncertain. Russia is moving for some object, and, probably, for accomplishing her long-desired purpose in the East. England is trembling and the prey of uncertainty. Austria is anxiously watching events and doubtful what course to take. Italy has made great strides and obtained a great and positive result in taking Rome and uniting all the Italians, but she is in the throes of revolution and fast tending to a republic. Chaos reigns supreme, and the only light gleaming upon us is that showing the advancement of the people toward self-government in one form or another. No one can say how long the struggle will last or what dreadful scenes Europe has to pass through; but the end must be more freedom for the people and a nearer approach to the admirable and progressive system of government established in our own happy country.

VICTOR HUGO AND PARIS.

From the N. O. Republican.

Victor Hugo has fired a column of short sentences at the Germans for besieging Paris. He does not want Paris hurt. It is the heart of civilization. Says this mitrailleur of rhapsody, "Athens and Rome were; Paris is." Just so, O Victor, but as Athens and Rome fell, so may Paris. They were; Paris may be. It is her own will which is to determine if she shall succumb or live. If she desires to continue, let her make peace. If she desires to fall, let her continue to make war. Germany offers terms; Paris threatens to guillotine the ruler who accepts them. It is manifestly the will of Paris then to perish, if a surrender to King William is death, as Hugo considers it to be. All these short sentences settle no controversies. Wars are made for a purpose, and sentences with three words in them, although Victor Hugo may be their author, do not serve to obscure the purpose. When France is ready to make a satisfactory treaty, the Prussians will be ready to fall back. Until that time, all this talk about peace is fox-fire. A little dressing down about Paris will not hurt her. She is too greatly demoralised to be injured by a little wholesome castigation. Her splendor has corrupted the age. Her frivolity has almost ruined France. She is the seat of luxury, and the hot-bed of vice. The extremes of life have met in her palaces and purlieus. She has been the temptation of Europe. The poison of her vices was felt throughout the circuit of civilization. As Athens fell because she became brazen and wicked, as Rome perished because her men and women fell into dissipation and effeminacy, so let Paris either be chastened or dethroned from her rule of debauchery. The red flag of republicanism cannot sanctify the unclean hands of the robbers who plunder in the name of patriotism. The storm of war must either regenerate or destroy this modern Babylon. And although she may point to her libraries and academies, as Thebes pointed to her hundred gates, these cannot save her, if the besom that has swept through all ages is now trailing over the city by the Seine to prostrate her as it prostrated Tyre and Sidon, and Athens and Rome. This is a world of vengeance. Capitals of to-day are unknown to-morrow. The "heart of civilization" is capable of translation. War is the great surgeon that blots out cities and nations. Its ponderous hand has destroyed the empires of the past, and it will destroy the kingdoms of the present. And no man can tell how this has been done better than Victor Hugo, and no man can predict it with greater strength of language than he can. Germany is the force of nature, just as the Huns were. Her mysterious strength is a wonder, but it is divine, unless we are willing to deny Providence. She is an unknown cause working out an unseen and impenetrable result. We see the trail of her desolation as we see the ashes of a city destroyed by fire. A thousand foot-prints are made to-day on the waste of conflagration, but to-morrow a beautiful structure rises where the rookeries went down. Rehabilitation is in constant practice; and, if Paris perishes, out of her mortal ruins and her immortal memories a better capital may be built. Where the Lord loves, there He sends chastisement. Let this be the common consolation of all mankind for whatever may happen.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is a fortnight ago since the siege of Paris was formally entered upon. McMahon's army capitulated on the 2d of September. Sixteen days later the troops which had fought around Sedan found the passage of the Marne, within a few leagues of Paris, disputed by General Vinoy. By the 20th September they had gained possession of the woods of Meudon and Clamart, southwest of the fortifications; and their terrible artillery was being brought to bear from the opposite heights upon the outer line of the southern defenses of Paris. Thus far the siege has been an irregular series of artillery duels, varied by an occasional sortie from the besieged, and one or two successful attacks by the besiegers, upon points advantageously situated for purposes of bombardment or assault. On the whole, however, the Prussians have shown, up to this point, more anxiety to make the blockade complete than to attempt any decided breach in the enemy's works. It was doubtless calculated that Paris, completely isolated from the rest of the world, and compelled to face alone all the horror of her impending doom, would forget her tone of defiance, and bow to any terms rather than brave the full measure of the power of her assailants. But Paris, gay, frivolous and self-indulgent, has calmly faced the hour of her darkest trouble, and has developed that latent heroism which her long masquerade of folly has been unable to stifle. Her worst enemies were thought to be within her walls. Save the panic of a regiment of Zouaves, there has been no evidence of pusillanimity; save some unsupported rumors, there has been no record of a disposition, even among the lowest ranks of the populace, either to riot or pillage.

For fourteen days the city has been inclosed by four concentric rings. First, the inner wall of circumvallation, bristling with cannon, and manned by thousands of watchful troops; next, at distances varying from one to three miles, a circle of some fifteen forts, with heavy armament and well secured connection with the inner wall; next, a belt of country four or five miles wide, and at least thirty miles circumference, where buildings have been razed and trees burned, and where, except during an occasional sortie, there is absolute solitude, and except when the opposing guns are exchanging shots there is absolute silence; and, last of all, a broken and irregular circle, whose segments are German encampments, and hastily entrenched positions. The outer circle has now begun to contract like the heavy folds of a boa-constrictor, around its victim. The solitude and silence of the one within it is straightway to be broken by the hissing progress of the fatal shell. Paris has come triumphantly out of the first ordeal of a blockade; she is now to be submitted to the terrible trial of a bombardment. The Prussian ordnance on the heights of Sceaux may reduce the Luxemburg to ruins. The Invalides, the Arc de Triomphe, and perhaps even the Louvre may be reached by the fire of batteries advantageously posted at St. Cloud. The whole civilized world will hear with regret the news which echoes the discharge of the first mortar upon the treasures of art and culture, and upon all the helpless thousands of non-combatants that are crowded behind the walls of Paris. And still the question arises, to what good does all this tend? Will the six millions of adult Frenchmen that remain after Paris has become a heap of ruins be any less disposed to fight than they were before she fell? Is the war to become a war of extermination, and the name of France to be blotted from the map of Europe? We cannot regard, without disbelief in the boasted advance of humanity, the prolongation of a struggle which has ceased to have any moral purpose, or to possess any but the saddest kind of interest for all lovers of liberty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ WARDALE G. MCALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROBERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
M. C. HONG,
9 14 wfm&t&d9t

☞ HE HOLDS THE WINNING CARDS.—When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HANCOCK holds both bowers and the ace; consequently he plays a winning game. HANCOCK is emphatically the man for the people: he sells the very best varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, carefully picked and screened, and promptly delivered to all parts of the city. By strict attention to all the details of the business, HANCOCK has gained a large and remunerative patronage. His coal depot and office is, as every one knows, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Go for him! 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT. were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths$

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings. USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH,
8 13 61t

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

In the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Daniel Titlow et al. vs. Charles A. Benner et al., of July T., 1870, No. 25. In pursuance of an order and decree made by the said Court, in the above cause, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1870, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25th, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:

VERY VALUABLE
FARM,
82 ACRES,
KNOWN AS THE "TITLOW FARM,"
MT. AIRY,
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
GERMANTOWN.

No. 1.—All that tract of land, with the improvements thereon erected, beginning in the middle of Unruh's lane and middle of Michener avenue, in Twenty-second ward; then north 47 deg. 28 min. west, about 1585 feet, more or less, to point in Michener avenue; then south 43 deg. 46 min. west, about 975 feet 9 inches, more or less, crossing Williams avenue to a stone; then south 17 deg. 45 min. west, 126 feet 1 inch to front; then south 48 deg. 42 min. east, 1676 feet 7⅛ inches, more or less, crossing Mount Pleasant avenue and Sedgwick avenue to stone in middle of Unruh's lane; then 42 deg. 45 min. east 1043 feet, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 39 acres 3 perches, more or less.

No. 2.—All that tract of land adjoining the above, beginning in the middle of Unruh's lane and Michener avenue; then north 42 deg. 45 min., east 1205, crossing Pickering avenue to stone in middle county line; then north 47 deg. 55 min. west, 784 feet 8⅛ inches, more or less, to middle of Sedgwick avenue; then crossing Pickering avenue 1216 feet ⅛ inch, more or less, to middle of Unruh's lane; then 760 feet 6 inches, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 20 acres 3 roods 21 perches, more or less.

No. 3.—A tract of land adjoining the above, beginning at a point in the middle of Cheltenham avenue or county line road and the middle of Sedgwick avenue; then north 47 deg. 55 min. west, 780 feet ⅛ inch, more or less, to stone; then south 43 deg 41 min. west, crossing Pickering avenue about 1192 feet 10 inches more or less, to point in middle Michener avenue; then southeastwardly 815 feet, more or less, to middle of Sedgwick avenue; then eastwardly along middle of Sedgwick avenue about 1200 feet 3⅛ inches, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 22 acres 1 rod 34 perches, more or less.

No. 4.—All that certain lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Montgomery avenue, at the distance of 190 feet 8 inches southeastwardly from Belgrade street, in Eighteenth ward, containing in front 28 feet 8 inches, and in depth 169 feet 4 inches, to 15 foot street.

Full particulars at the office of the Master. Terms—Cash. $100 to be paid on each at the time of sale. By the Court, Jerome Carty, Master, 51 North Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 5 tf Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11$

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday October 11, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 8, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 8.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 15, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, October 22.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 $

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$39
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1$

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4$

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p$

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Republicans held mass meetings last evening at Concert Hall and at Twelfth street and Columbia avenue. General Thomas addressed a meeting at Eighth street and Girard avenue, and the Anti-Coolie League had an immense gathering at National Hall.

—Yesterday Coroner Taylor held an inquest on the body of Amalie Raeman, whose death is alleged to be the result of criminal malpractice by a man styled Dr. O. W. Reid, No. 702 Chesnut street, in which Bartholomew Ryan is accused as an accessory. The evidence was of a nature to preclude its publication, but it fully warranted the jury in rendering the following verdict, which was the result of the inquest:—That the said Amalie Raeman came to her death from pyemia, resulting from an abortion performed by Dr. Oliver W. Reid. The jury also find that Bartholomew Ryan was accessory to the fact. Both Reid and Ryan were commited without bail to answer. Dr. O. W. Reid has figured in at least one other case of criminal malpractice in this city.

—There was quite an exciting race yesterday on the Schuylkill, for single scull boats, for the championship. The boats started from the Undine Barge Club House, and passed up to the Columbia Bridge and returned, a distance of three miles. The following was the result of the race:—Max Schmidt, the winner of the race, 20 minutes; John Levins, 20·25; Austin Street, 21 minutes; and Charles Bressman, 21·23. Smith's time is considered the best ever made on the Schuylkill in single sculls.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113.

—It is reported that there are to be no Cabinet changes at present.

—There were nine deaths from yellow fever, yesterday, in New Orleans.

—Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., is to be laid with wood pavement.

—The yachtmen of New York are active in preparing for the races which come off next week.

—Additional cases of yellow fever continue to be reported occurring on Governor's Island, New York.

—About a mile of snow sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad, near Cisco, were burned yesterday morning.

—The President is said to be highly amused at the attempts of some of the newspapers to fix up a Cabinet for him.

—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met at Worcester, yesterday, and made a full list of nominations.

—Five hundred clergymen were present yesterday at the session of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions at New York.

—A woman residing in Chicago was supposed to have died early yesterday morning, but later in the day it was discovered that she was in a trance.

—The people of Christiana, Tenn., on Monday night captured twenty gamblers and chastised them for the rascality which they had been practising.

—Miss Geraldine Murphy, daughter of ex-Governor Murphy, of Arkansas, was drowned near Fayetteville, last week, while attempting to cross a creek in a buggy.

CUBA.

The New Captain-General.

The new Captain-General of Cuba, Don Fernando Fernandez de Cordova, is a member of a distinguished Spanish family, and his brother also, a Spanish general, has been prominently concerned, as well as himself, in the affairs of his country, from time to time, since early in the present century. Don Fernando was born in Madrid in 1792, entered the military service in 1810, and was rapidly promoted during the war with Napoleon. In 1841 he was implicated with General Concha in the movement instigated by O'Donnell against Espartero. In 1847 he was temporarily Minister of War, and was then made Inspector-General of Infantry. Two years afterward he was sent to Italy at the head of an army to aid in the restoration of the Pope. On March 8, 1850, he was designated as Captain-General of New Castile, in the following year to the same position in Cuba, and in 1853 General-in-Chief of Cavalry. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1854, he was called upon by Queen Isabella to form a new cabinet. This he declined to do, but he ordered his troops to fire upon the insurgents, in the name of the Queen, and when the latter were successful he fled from Madrid in the night of the 27th of July and took refuge in France. He returned to Madrid after the events of 1856, and resumed his rank as general. In September, 1864, he was named Minister of War in the Cabinet of Narvaez.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE RUMORED DEATH OF VON MOLTKE—ALL QUIET AT PARIS—THE CAPTURED IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE—MILITARY PLANS ADOPTED AND ABANDONED—FRANCE AND PRUSSIA IN 1866—VICTORIA AND EUGENIE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The rumors continues to circulate that Thiers has arrived at Florence to consult with the Italian government.

The Manchester Examiner has an aerial message from Paris, stating that at a meeting of the council of ministers on the 29th of September Jules Favre and M. Arago protested against a continuance of the war without consultation with the people. MM. Keratry, Trochu and Rochefort dissented from this view.

The defence of Bitche has been thus far successful.

The Prussians have planted the cannon captured at Strasburg around Metz.

The latest reports from Epernon are that the National Guard and Mobiles are doing good service at bush fighting.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—[Special to New York Times.]—Our Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the resignation of Olozaga, Spanish ambassador to Paris, is likely to lead to serious results. It identifies him with the Republican party, and adds great strength to the movement in favor of France.

I am authorized to state from the highest source that the alleged note of the Emperor, which appeared in *Le Situation*, is not authentic. I am also requested to state by the same authority that the Empress has no connection, direct or indirect, with the journal in question, and that no newspaper in England is supported or controlled by the Imperial family. I am authorized to add that the telegram published as found among papers in the Tuilleries is incorrect. The Empress never telegraphed to the Emperor to return to Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Bismarck has not replied to the letter directed to him by Jacoby, from his prison, and in which he protests against his illegal incarceration. A domestic journal, the *Zulkaupt*, publishes its contents, stating that this gentleman is in the habit of answering all letters addressed to him, and calls the Count's attention to it, lest the answer should have miscarried.

The reporter of the *Gazette de France* says: Unfortunately for the Bonapartists they publish their documents separately. Rouher, addressing the Emperor on the morning of the declaration of war, said: "Animated by a calm hope, which is the true force of the empire, you knew how to wait, but the past four years you have perfected the armament of the soldiers, and raised to the highest pitch of organization our military forces. Thanks to your care, sire, France is ready." After that the *Gazette* adds: It is idle to pretend that Napoleon is not responsible for this war.

Further details tending to establish the death of General Von Moltke are published here to-day.

It is reported that Francs-tireurs recently blew up and destroyed the railway for a long distance near Saverne, and that Prussian communications are sadly interrupted in consequence.

Lutz, one of the members of the committee of national defence, and delegate of the government, has been arrested by Mobile Guards at Besancon. The nature of the charges preferred against him are as yet unknown.

It is noticeable that, as the elections for the Constituent Assembly approach, old parties seem to be reviving. Their different organs are apparently thinking more of politics than of the danger of the country.

Cremieux, on assuming ad interim the ministry of war, issued a note urging haste in the organization and equipment of the Garde Mobile and Garde Nationale.

It is reported that the Constituent Assembly will meet at Tours after the election.

General Uhrich has written a letter of thanks for his enthusiastic reception by the people of Tours.

Thiers is soon expected here.

It is asserted that Lyons demands the right of coinage and the establishment of a mint in that city.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—Official advices from headquarters report that preparations for a regular attack on the fortifications and for the shelling of Paris have been completed. Siege guns and mortars have arrived and been placed in position for immediate operations.

General Von Ollock, formerly military governor of Coblentz, has been appointed military governor of Strasburg.

A meeting of the Federal council of the North German Confederation was held to-day to break in negotiations with Bavaria and Wurtemburg.

Minister Delbruck has been summoned anew to headquarters.

Our correspondent before Metz telegraphs to-day that a sortie was made from Metz against Joiny, held by the 8th corps, at noon on the 3d. The French wounded were left in the Germans hands, but the dead were carried back to Metz. Fort Quentin supported the attack.

These diversions are useless, except for discipline. The French troops, who are still told they were victorious in the August battles, are growing impatient. The last sortie showed no strategic result, though several brigades were engaged on both sides.

LONDON, Oct. 5—The New York World's correspondent at Boulogne sends word that a foreign regiment had been formed for the service of the French at Cherbourg, to be called Volunteers of Fontenoy, and to be composed exclusively of Irish volunteers. The men for the regiment are daily leaving Ireland and England.

The Standard will to-morrow contain an authorized statement from the Emperor Napoleon, denying the authenticity of the letter circulated under German auspices in his name.

The World's correspondent telegraphs to-day from Rouen that everything in Paris was perfectly quiet on the third. It is utterly untrue that there has been any disturbances of the peace in that city.

The police duty of the French capital is now done by armed citizens. The people dine and drive out as if the Prussians were in Berlin. The general aspect of the city is graver than usual, but nothing can lead one to suspect there is the least probability of its surrendering without a tremendous struggle.

An official report from the army of Lyons places its strength, on the 1st of October, at 110 000 men, fully armed and equipped. The army of the Soire, divided between Tours and Bourges, is reported, at the same date, at 150,000 men. Enormous quantities of arms are daily sent forward, and millions of pounds of powder have been shipped from English ports for French ports.

LONDON, October 5—[Special to the New York World.]—The Empress Eugenie yesterday sent a letter to the Emperor concerning her reception in England. She states that all official recognition of her presence has been postponed at her own request. Nothing could be tenderer than her treatment.

Queen Victoria sent at once a private letter offering to pay her a state visit. The Prince of Wales, immediately upon her arrival, wrote to her, expressing the kind remembrance entertained by the Princess and himself of their visits to Paris and of the great kindness shown them by her in the Tuileries, and begging to know in what way either the Princess or himself could serve her.

The diplomats in London, encouraged by the American minister, (?) express confident hopes of the downfall of the Republic and the restoration of the Empire.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Dispatches from Tours to Monday last say the papers publish liberal extracts from private correspondence of Napoleon. One of the documents, in the handwriting of the Emperor, naming a regency in case of his death, entrusts the empire, during the minority of the present Prince Imperial, to the care of General Frossard.

A decree dated Rheims, August 21, signedby the Emperor, appoints McMahon commander-in-chief of the army of Chalons and Paris. A letter from the Emperor to McMahon, and a proclamation prepared to be issued by the latter, shows the plan was to fall back on the walls of Paris, leaving Bazaine at Metz. The proclamation says the fortifications of Paris will stop the flood of the enemy, and give time to organize the forces of the country. This plan was afterward abandoned, and an attempt made to relieve Bazaine.

TOURS, Oct. 5, via London.—The *Moniteur* advocates Tours as the place of meeting of the Constituent Assembly, on the grounds of its security, which that journal says is as perfect as that of any French city if the war continues.

It is said an intrigue is in progress for the restoration of Nice to Italy. A force of Italian bersaglieri is at Ventimiglia, on the French frontier.

Additional time has been given on all bills drawn after October 14.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—(Special to New York Tribune.]—The vacillation of the government about the elections is inexplicable. M. Laurier, upon being questioned, answered, "We hasten them because usurpations do not last long in France." The government is daily harassed by deputations from Lyons and Marseilles, favoring a federal republic.

A letter from Persigny to the Emperor, bearing no date, and postmarked Strasburg, December 7, 1866, says: "As you are about to communicate several broad truths to the illustrious personages surrounding you you can add the following: "Whilst we are pompously and tediously deliberating as to what should be done to obtain an army, Prussia proposes simply and with great activity to invade our territory. She will be in a position to place in line 600,000 men and 1200 cannon before we have thought of organizing a frame work, which is indispensable before we can place in the field 300,000 men and 1600 cannon.

"Blindness alone can permit a doubt that war will break out at an early day. Without stupid vanity and mad presumption we might believe we could choose the day and hour when our organization and armament will be completed. But I am of opinion and begin to believe the government has gone mad. If Jupiter has decided to destroy the country, let us not forget her destroyer. Our lot is allied. As we are not yet attacked by madness, let us make an effort to stop the fatal course leading direct to the precipice.

"I draw your attention to the following because it is of a nature to open the eyes of the least clear-sighted:

"For some time past Prussian agents have been running over the frontier departments, particularly the portions comprised between the Moselle and the Vosges, to sound the opinions of the population and bring influence to bear upon the Protestants, who are numerous in those parts, and much less French than is generally believed. They are the grandsons of the men of 1815, and have sent deputations to the headquarters of the enemy to ask that Alsace be taken over by Germany.

"It is well to note these facts, for they may reasonably be considered as throwing light upon the enemy's plans. The Prussians adopted the same course three months before the opening of the Austrian war in Bohemia and Silesia."

OSTEND, Oct. 5—[Special to the New York World.]—It is not believed General Moltke has been either ill or wounded. Reports of Prussian movements to the north and west of Paris, that is toward Rouen and Amien, originate merely from foraging expeditions. The Prussian losses in the attack on Fort Bicetre were immense.

Efforts Made to Draw Austria into Italian Complications.

A Vienna correspondent says, writing on the 16th of September:—

Before the occupation of the Papal territory by Italian troops both the Italian Government and the Holy See made repeated attempts to draw Austria into the question. The former wished to protect itself against all eventualities, by inducing the Government here to express approval of the occupation; but the Vienna Cabinet showed no disposition to take so decided a step in the matter, apparently considering that the attitude of strict reserve which it maintained was in itself a great advantage to Italy, and that as she treats the question as an internal one, and seeks the support of public opinion in her own country on this ground, a foreign government could not reasonably be expected to enter into engagements on this subject. The Holy See, on the other hand, used every effort, through its Nuncio and Cardinal Nardi, to persuade the Foreign Office at Vienna to protest against the proposed occupation. It was hardly consistent of the Vatican to ask Austria to interfere, when it obstinately refuses to enter into negotiations with Italy itself. Moreover, such a step would have been utterly opposed to the spirit of the new Austrian policy, and the proposal was accordingly declined.

—A fiendish negro at St. Louis recently drove a knife through the spine of a young girl of his own color who had refused to marry him. It was with very great difficulty that the knife could be extracted from the wound. The girl is not expected to recover.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·01	MOON SETS	2·57
SUN SETS	5·35	HIGH WATER	11·55

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. W. PAUL,
WM. ADAMSON,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR AMERICA.			
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York v H.	Sept. 24
Angia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 24
Algeria	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 27
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
FOR EUROPE.			
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool via H.	Oct. 18
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 8
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 8
Leopard	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 8
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 11
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Oct. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr F. N. Tower, Perry, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, Boston, do.
Schr R. M. Brookings, Douglass, Boston, do.
Schr P. F. Brady, Coleman, Barren Island, N. J., David Cooper.
Schr J. J. Berrel, Perry, Washington, D. C., do.
Schr Prob'em, Marshall, do. do.
Schr Bee, Lloyd, Alexandria, Va., do.
Schr Argo, Taylor, Fortress Monroe, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Samuel McMenamy (new) Knowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milford, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr M. E. Graham, Fountain, from Wareham.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Providence.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 5.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—H. Campbell, D. W. C. Stephens, J. Jamison, Harvest Queen, Black Diamond, Lady Loretta, Alice Louise, C. G. Ash, James Williams, and Fred. Hawkins, all with coal, for New York.

G. C. Satterlee, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 6.—The Enterprise, with phosphate, for Baltimore, leaves to-day.

19 Easton & McMahon's, and 2 transient barges, 21 in all, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L.S.C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 6.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Harry Craig, with lumber to D. S. Bunting, Chester.
Two Brothers, with lumber, for Jersey City.
J. W. Thompson, empty, to Hoffman & Kennedy.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 5—12 M.—A herm. brig went to sea this A. M. Two schrs are beating up.
Wind N. W. by N. Thermometer, 66.
4 P. M.—A bark is beating up this P. M. Two schrs and a bark are coming down below the Brandywine.
Wind N. Thermometer, 71.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers Scotia, Judkins, for Liverpool; Parana, Wilkinson, for London; and Caledonia, Ovenstone, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Virgin, Sheppard, for Curacoa, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Westphalia, Schwensen, for Hamburg, s'ld from New York at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Steamer Columbia, from Havre, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, fm Wilmington, N. C., at New York yesterday.

Steamers General Meade, Sampson, and Bienville, Baker, for New York, cl'd at New Orleans 1st inst.

Steamer Santiago de Cuba, Limeburner, from New York 3d ult., at Havre 22d.

Steamer Ismalia, Bsown, for New York, at Genoa 19th ult., from Palermo, Messina, etc.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, for New York, cl'd at New Orleans 30th ult.

Steamer Constitution, Caverly, for New York, s'ld from San Francisco 4th inst. with 290 passengers and $790,000 in treasure, of which $480,000 is for England, and $300,000 of gold coin for Callao, and $105,000 worth of merchandise for New York.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 4th inst.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New Orleans 1st inst. with 407 bales cotton, 30 do. broom corn, 16 do. hides, 282 bdls. hides, 540 hides, 25 bbls. copperas, 1650 empty barrels, 49 hhds. bone black, 249 boxes lye, and 25 pkgs. sundries.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, hence, at Norfolk 3d inst., and left for Richmond.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 4th instant.

Bark Hornet, Howes, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 16th ult. for Malaga.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Brig Ella McNeil, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at Malaga 17th ult.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, for Palermo, sailed from Trieste 17th ult.

Brig S. P. Brown, Marble, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst.

Brig M. E. Pennell, Cole, sailed from Charleston 4th inst. for a northern port.

Brig Anna McKnight, Davis, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Portland 1st inst.

Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, hence for Rockland, s'ld from New London 2d inst.

Brig William Welsh, Snow, hence, at Galveston 26th ult.

Schr F. Jameson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, hence, at Bristol 2d instant.

Schr Marietta Hand, Norton, from Delaware river via Providence at Bristol 2d inst.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, hence for Boston, at Newport 2d inst.

Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

Schr J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, at Norfolk 3d inst. from City Point for Philadelphia.

Schr S. S. Hudson, Grace, hence, at Salem 3d inst.

Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Charleston 1st inst. with 400 tons phosphate rock.

Schrs J. H. Wainwright, Adams, and Sarah A. Hammond, Westgate, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Schr Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, hence for Boston, sailed from New London 2d inst.

Schrs C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Somerset, and Daniel S. Mershon, Ayres, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 2d inst.

Schrs G. B. Murney, Murney, hence for Newport, and Tempest, Shropshire, from Trenton for Providence, at New London 2d inst.

Schr James O'Donohue, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 30th ult.

Schrs Annie Warner, Dickerson, hence; J. Jean, Ward; Clyde, Gage; F. Nickerson, Kelly; and Restless, Baxter, do. for Boston; Edith May, Higgins, do. for Providence; and Addie P. Avery, Lyon, do. for New Haven, at New York 4th inst.

Schr Sunbeam, Queen, from Trenton for Hartford, passed Hell Gate 4th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The buoys of the following-named stations in the James river, Virginia, have been removed from their proper positions by the late freshets:—

The second and third buoys, black, Nos. 33 and 35, in turn of Jordan's Spit, on port side of main channel—buoy disappeared.

Jordan's Point Spit, black, No. 37, on port side of main channel—buoy disappeared.

First or lower buoy in Bight of City Point, black, No. 39, on port side of main channel—buoy disappeared.

Elbow of Epp's Island Middle, red, No. 26, on starboard side of main channel—buoy disappeared.

Turn of Bermuda Hundreds, red, No. 20. This buoy is about 400 yards below its proper place, but on the proper (starboard) side of the main channel.

The buoys will be replaced as soon as practicable.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
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George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	[illegible]450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
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James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
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Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870	550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
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ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. 4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

NEW STORE.
MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
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New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
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This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 26 tuths3m

BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL, at a reasonable price, call at the extensive HEBER Dining-rooms, No. 43 South SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 24 12t

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NILSSON. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public of Philadelphia and vicinity that
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will make her first appearance in Philadelphia in
THREE (3) GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS,
on the following evenings, at 8 o clock:—
WEDNESDAY EVENING 12th October,
FRIDAY, 14th, and SATURDAY, 15th October.
Mlle. Christina Nilsson will be assisted by
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER, the eminent Baritone.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the great Violinist.
The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor..........Signor BOSONI.

The sale of tickets and seats for the entire series of Three (3) Nights, price Nine (9) Dollars, will commence Saturday, October 9, at 9 A. M., at the Academy ONLY. Monday, the 10th, the sale of seats and tickets for either Concerts will commence at the Academy, also at F. A North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, at 9 A. M.

Steinway Pianos are used at all "Nilsson" Concerts. 10 5 tf

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT......Lessee and Manager.
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
PROTEAN ARTIST,
and the charming Comedienne,
ALICE DUNNING (Lingard),
with their Comedy and Vaudeville Company,
A GREAT SUCCESS.
The theatre crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city.
THURSDAY EVENING,
the Comediettas of the
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING and
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
FRIDAY EVENING,
DELICATE GROUND and the
LOAN OF A LOVER.
LINGARD IN HIS SKETCHES EVERY NIGHT,
and in the MATINEE on SATURDAY,
when the price of admission will be 50 cents.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins ¾ to 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS OF CENTRAL PARK.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 6,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
CENTRAL PARK,
BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock,
ONLY MATINEE OF CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY EVENING, an Entire Change of Bill.
COMEDY AND DRAMA.
In rehearsal,
MAN AND WIFE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 6,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the brilliant engagement of
LUCILLE WESTERN.

In order to accommodate many patrons unable to obtain admission on Saturday night last, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will repeat her character of NANCY SYKES, from the works of Dickens, entitled
OLIVER TWIST.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of LUCILLE WESTERN.
Saturday Afternoon—EAST LYNNE MATINEE.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HASSLER'S
SECOND GRAND CONCERT MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3½ o'clock.
NEW PROGRAMME—FULL MILITARY BAND.
Admission 50 cents. Three tickets, $1. Family Circle, 25 cents. Boxes, $3 and $5. 10 5tf
Tickets at Academy of Music, music stores, and at Hassler's office, 214 S. Eighth street.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
GIGANTIC SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY EVENING.
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
THE GREAT COOL BURGESS,
the funniest man in the world.
MLLE DE ROSA,
the Peerless Premiere Danseuse.
MISS EMMA ALFORD, MISS LIZZIE KELSEY,
SYDNEY FRANKS, the great London Comic.
JOHN MULLIGAN and CHARLES HOWARD,
the celebrated Ethiopian artists.
Two Splendid New Ballets,
DEMON OF THE NIGHT
And THE GRAPE PICKERS.
COURT OF BEAUTY BALLET TROUPE,
FULL MINSTREL COMPANY.
GRAND OLIO ENTERTAINMENT,
in which all the star artist perform.
Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Local Sketches, Etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA will give during the season of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music.

This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private Soirees for Solos, Nonettes, Ottettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Quartetts, Trios, and Duos.

Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.

Subscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office. 9 12 1m

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—GIGANTIC SUCCESS. 27,000 persons have visited this Theatre in twelve nights and two Matinees, to witness the Mammoth Entertainments. Gorgeous list of Triumphs. Read the opinions of the first-class journals:—"Sunday Dispatch," "Transcript," "Mercury," "Republic," "Morning," "The Ledger," "Inquirer," "Press," "Age," "Public Record," "North American," "Post," "City Item," "EVENING TELEGRAPH," "Bulletin," "Day," "Star," "Bee," "Evening Herald," and "German Democrat." 10 4 3t

HOTELS.

AUTUMN IN THE COUNTRY
THE
KITTATINNY HOUSE,
At the DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa.,

will continue open the entire Autumn at reduced rates of board. The change of foliage commencing about the 20th of September is nowhere seen to greater perfection. Write for circulars.

W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS,
9 13 tuthstf Proprietors.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
TENTH WARD. 7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
1870,
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
SIXTEENTH WARD.
Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL
For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.
A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to, Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, *Age*, *Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the **East, North, West** and **South**; and hereafter **THE TELEGRAPH** will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

SOME of the enemies of the Republican candidate for Sheriff, William R. Leeds, finding that his unblemished official record furnishes no point of attack, are assailing him on the ground that he has for years devoted his best energies to the advancement of the interests of the Republican party. The fact that he has been an unfaltering partisan worker, that he has labored zealously to detect Democratic frauds, to rally the supporters of the Union cause to the polls, and to infuse vigor and success into active political campaigns, is tortured into a crime instead of a virtue by his assailants, and Republicans are asked to withhold from him their support because he has struggled too zealously for the triumph of their great principles. It is not pretended that he has committed any dishonest or illegal act—if he had, his adversaries would speedily trumpet it to the world. The main point of their objections is in that instead of regarding the struggle on which the welfare of the nation was dependent with a feeling of philosophic indifference, he was the hardest of the hard workers for the Republican party, and the keenest of the keen detectives of the frauds by which its adversaries sought to win illegal triumphs.

This objection carries on its face its own answer. If a party does not bestow a fair proportion of its lucrative rewards upon men who serve it faithfully, and who combine irreproachable personal character with remarkable partisan activity, it will fare as badly as an army in which unfaltering resolution and courage fail to win promotion, and it will speedily be annihilated by a foe which possesses sufficient common sense to employ proper incentives to vigorous effort. It is no holiday business to organize and vitalize the forces on either side in our city campaigns. There is a bewildering succession of caucuses, delegate elections, conventions, registrations, etc, etc., all of which have to be attended to vigilantly by somebody to ensure success; and when the men most familiar with all these operations select, as they have in the case of Mr. Leeds, a nominee on the ground that he has been the useful agent, *par excellence*, in organizing victory and in baffling the fraudulent schemes of the foes of the great party of the Union, he gains the strongest claim to the support of every member of that organization. If we had picked our nominee for Sheriff from the drones, we could have found thousands of men qualified well enough to discharge the duties of the office, but there would have been no good reason for choosing any one of them in preference to any other; while, by nominating a man who unites all the qualifications of a faithful and excellent officer with gallant, continuous, and efficient partisan service, we not only bestow a reward where it has been earned, but prompt thousands of the rank and file to do a good share of hard work in the present and future campaigns, by the hope that their zeal will not go unrewarded. When the Republican party gets ready to die, it can rapidly hasten its dissolution by turning a cold shoulder upon the men who work for it in sunshine and in storm; if it wishes to live, it must recognize and reward their services.

WILLIAM B. THOMAS ON THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

THE *Press* has been cruel enough to publish *verbatim* the letter which William B. Thomas wrote to the Anti-Coolie mass meeting held at National Hall last evening. It throws a new light upon the causes of the intense hostility of this rabid foe of the "Heathen Chinee," which will be readily understood by our readers when they peruse the document appended to this article. The Chinese are absurd enough to make political promotion depend upon literary attainments, and the rigid enforcement of a similar rule in this country would exclude Thomas from the very lowest grade of offices. If this Chinese idea were adopted by the voters of the Fourth district, his vain ambition could never be gratified, and under these circumstances we cannot be surprised at his zeal in opposing their "*imigration*," his apprehensions of the "*consequence of the evil consequesces resulting from their contact with us to our morrals or politicks*," and his emphatic declaration that they have "no right to *come hearr at all*." The pestiferous Heathen Chinese would be wicked enough to insist that candidates for Congress should know how to spell a few words in their own language, and to force aspirants who write "*hearr*" for "here," "*verry*" for "very," "*morrals*" for "morals," "*imigration*" for "immigration," and "*emigrats*" for "emigrants," to take a few courses of instruction in the primary schools before they ventured to solicit the suffrages of an intelligent community. No wonder that the General wishes to "build a Chinese wall on our Western coast so high that it would be *imposible* for them to scale it!" If their system prevailed blockheads would be ruled out of the Capitol, and the high places in our "politicks" would no more be aspired to by men of the intellectual grade of our doughty anti-Chinaman. The Chinese idea would be "*distructive*" to all his aspirations, and he has the best of reasons for denying to them "the right to come *hearr* at all!" It remains to be seen, however, whether the voters of one of the most intelligent districts in the Union will fully sympathize with the General's horror of literary attainments and his deep aversion to the Chinese standard of political preferment. The specimen he has given of his own acquirements is faithfully copied from the *Press* of this morning, and that journal vouches for its accuracy, so that his claims to support as a murderer of the President's English are fully verified:—

[COPY.]

PHIL'A, Oct. 4, 1870.

John Leach Esq President Trades Union Anti Coolie League

DEAR SIR I am so much much pressed for time that I am only able to answer your *interogatories* very briefly, but as I have spoken so often on the Coolie question I think my opinion must be already well known Sufficeit to say that I am in favour of passing to most stringent laws against their *imigration* either under the contract system or by individual effort. So much am I opposed to their comiag, in consequence of the evil *consequesces* resulting from their contact with us to our *morrals or politicks*, and our labour, that I would if it were within my power build a chinese wall on our Western coast so high that it would be impossible for them to scale it. Whilst we cordially invite *emigrats* from Germany, Ireland, France, Prussia, &c. who come *hear* to cast their lot with us, become naturalized and lay down their bones in our soil, we have a right to apply a *verry* different rule to those who come *hearr* for a few years to interfere with our labour, collect together a sum of money and then go back to China. They have indeed no right to come *hearr at all*.

I am altogether opposed to voting the public lands to corporations or speculators, or, indeed, in very large quantities to any one. The people have been swindled by the present and former Congresses out of millions of acres of the public domain, the members themselves in most cases received a large interest in the corporations created as a consideration for their votes.

No one man should be allowed to possess himself of an *unually* quantity of land, at least unless to reside upon it and cultivate for the reason that it is calculated to produce that condition of absenteeism so *distructive* to the interest of the peasantry of some of the old country.

I enclose herewith a speech delivered by me at 19th & Callowhill st. last evening in which the Coolie question is discussed more at length *that* time will permit me to do on the present occasion.

I am Very Respectfully Yours,
WM B THOMAS

THE COOLIE QUESTION.

BEFORE the troubles arising out of slavery culminated in the Rebellion it was clearly foreseen that the Chinese question would be the next great subject for agitation, and that a contest with regard to the importation and employment of Chinese laborers, if it lacked some of the disturbing elements of slavery, would be characterized by others scarcely less dangerous to the peace of the country. A combination of circumstances, the chief of which is the completion of the Pacific Railroad, have precipitated the Chinese question upon us even sooner than was expected; and the only policy that we can pursue, if we hope to avert disaster in the future, is to deal with it promptly on the broadest principles of justice and humanity. Leaving out of consideration the narrow-minded and bigoted ideas of the least intelligent classes of workingmen and the miserable demagogism of trading politicians, there is one plain and practical method of dealing with the Chinese question that will commend itself to all who are capable of forming opinions on the subject. The importation of coolies under contract for a term of years ought to be forbidden under the severest penalties, and their importation under any circumstances by labor speculators ought to be discouraged in every way that it can be done legitimately and without violating the natural rights of any one. At the same time it would be worse than folly to attempt the exclusion of the Chinese from the country while we welcome immigrants who come to us from every other part of the world. The principles upon which our Government is founded and our whole policy for nearly a century are against the idea that any discrimination can or ought to be made by our laws for or against any class of foreigners who may desire to settle here; and if the Asiatics, like the Europeans, are left to follow their natural impulses in leaving the Old for the New World, we will receive what will prove to be in many respects an exceedingly valuable addition to our laboring population, while there will be no occasion to fear that the labor market will be improperly crowded. The workingmen of the United States have no right to object to the Chinese of their own option emigrating to our shores, and no combination, however powerful, can prevent them from doing so, but they have a right to protest against the coolie trade, and in their opposition to the revival of slavery under this new shape they will have the cordial support of the best and most intelligent people of the country, whether they belong to the so-called working classes or not.

We are pleased to see that the platform adopted at the anti-coolie meeting held last night at National Hall embodies substantially the same ideas on this subject as we have always advocated; and if the workingmen throughout the country will thrust aside all demagogism and take their stand fairly and squarely against the coolie trade pure and simple, agreeing to let the natural Chinese immigration, like that from Europe, take care of itself, they can easily settle the whole difficulty at once and forever, before it assumes such proportions as are likely to occasion serious trouble.

As at most meetings of this kind, there was a good deal of nonsense set forth, and the very loose manner in which workingmen are in the habit of reasoning upon great principles of political economy was strikingly shown in the protest embodied in the platform against the granting of the public lands to corporations, coupled with the demand that they shall be reserved for actual settlers, and also in the idea expressed by one of the speakers that the Pacific Railroad is responsible for the increase of Chinese immigration, and that it is therefore an evil to the working classes. The men who reason thus, because they can see no direct gain to themselves from the completion of a great national work like the Pacific Railroad, lose sight altogether of the fact that the laboring population, more than any other, must be indirectly benefitted by the stimulus given to all branches of industry by the opening of a great avenue for trade, and that these benefits must very much outweigh any disadvantage that may result from any increase in the Chinese population that is likely to occur at present.

With regard to granting the public lands to railroad companies, we do not pretend to deny that there can be such a thing as too much of it, but if great railroads like that which now exists and those which are projected to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific seaboard, are to be built, it is absolutely necessary that Government aid should be extended; and this aid can best be given in the form of land grants. At the present time, at least, the workingmen of the country have nothing whatever to complain of in this respect, for there are millions of acres of unoccupied public lands that anybody can settle upon at Government rates, but any workingman who desires to obtain a homestead in the great West will, if he has no more than enough intellect to enable him to wield a spade and hoe, select his farm on the line of a railroad, instead of burying himself in the wilderness, and in so doing he will be a practical exemplification of the wise policy of the Government in granting lands in aid of great national enterprises whereby the public are quite as much benefitted as the individual stockholders.

Messrs. Leonard Myers and William D. Kelley, in their letters read at the meeting last night, both expressed sound common sense views on this subject, that it would be well for working men to consider with attention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ THE PENN SQUARES AND THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Do the citizens of Philadelphia clearly understand and realize that the selection of any other site than the Penn Squares for the new Public Buildings will give away for nothing, irrevocably and forever, these valuable squares of ground to private incorporated monopolies, in which the public have directly no part or parcel?

Is it not monstrous to think that in the one instance it is proposed to *take from the people* Washington Square, that has so long been their and their children's play-ground—this health correcting greensward, dedicated to the immortal Father of his Country—and in the other instance to *give away for nothing at all* the people's Penn Squares, worth millions of dollars, and to whom? Why, incorporated monopolies—rich men's pet institutions, the thresholds of which the poor man cannot enter without fee and charge.

See to it, citizens of Philadelphia, that you are not thus robbed, and by the false representations of selfish aristocrats and managers of moneyed institutions defrauded of your inherited rights and property.

JUSTICE. [10 5 2t

☞ THE RARE OLD PLAYERS.
An entirely new Lecture by
CHARLES W. BROOKE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured on and after Saturday, Oct. 8, at Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 10 6 tf

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.

Engagements may be now made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL McALLISTER,
NO. 728 CHESNUT Street,
9 22 thstu1m Second story.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH SESSION, 1870-71.

The regular Lecture of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 10th, and continue until the first of March. Fee for the full Course, $140.

R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
10 6 3t Dean Medical Faculty.

☞ A STATED MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE CHURCH ASSOCIATION of the Diocese of Pennsylvania will be held in the Parish Building of St. Stephen's Church, TENTH, above Chestnut, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1870, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Business of importance.

10 5 2t J. ANDREWS HARRIS, Secretary.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 126

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

SEASON OF 1870 AND '71.

T. B. PUGH, MANAGER OF THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES, HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON OF 1870 AND '71. THE COURSE WILL CONSIST OF THIRTY LECTURES IN ALL, DIVIDED INTO TWO SERIES OF TEN LECTURES EACH—A SCIENTIFIC SERIES OF FIVE, AND FIVE SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURES. THE SECOND SERIES WILL BE GIVEN IN FEBRUARY, THE SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURES IN DECEMBER, AND THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN THE SPRING.

LIST OF STAR SPEAKERS.

Hon. Charles Sumner,
Hon. Carl Schurz,
Hon. S. S. Cox,
Gen. John A. Logan,
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.,
Wendell Phillips,
George Wm. Curtis,
James E. Murdoch,
Petroleum V. Nasby,
George Vandenhoff,
John Brougham,
Prof. Henry Morton,
John G. Saxe,
Josh. Billings,
Fred. Douglass,
Daniel Dougherty,
Mark Twain (if he lectures),
Anna E. Dickinson,
Olive Logan,
Susan B. Anthony,
Mrs. Cady Stanton,
Mrs. F. W. Lander (Reading),

MISS ISABELLA GLYNN,
The distinguished English Actress and Shakespearian Reader.

Other distinguished names will be added to the list before the close of the season.

THE FIRST SERIES OF TEN LECTURES
to be given in the following order:—

OPENING LECTURE,

Monday Evening, October 17,
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.
"JOAN OF ARC."

Wednesday Evening, October 19,
GEORGE VANDENHOFF.
"HENRY IV." Parts First and Second, with recitations from the text, introducing Falstaff.

Friday Evening, October 21,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
"THE LOST ARTS."

Monday Evening, October 24,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN.
"THE PASSIONS."

Wednesday Evening, October 26,
MRS. F. W. LANDER (Reading).
"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
With the Germania Orchestra and a grand chorus of female voices.

Friday Evening, October 28,
JOSH BILLINGS.
"MILK."

Monday Evening, October 31,
HON. CHARLES SUMNER.
Subject to be announced.
(His *last season* on the platform.)

Wednesday Evening, November 2,
PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
"IN SEARCH OF THE MAN OF SIN."

Thursday Evening, November 3,
MRS CADY STANTON.
"WOMAN SUFFRAGE."

Friday Evening, November 4,
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.
"CHARLES DICKENS."

THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA, augmented, will be a feature of each entertainment, as heretofore, and will consist of the following popular and well-known artists: Carl Sentz, Violino, Paul Sentz, Organ; W. Stoll, Jr., Solo Violino; W. Stoll, Sr., Solo Clarinetto; Ed. Doerier, Flauto; G. Guhlemann, Piano.

THREE LECTURES A WEEK.

The management has determined to give three lectures a week, for various reasons, the principal of which is the difficulty of obtaining the Academy of Music for ten, or even five, consecutive weeks; and to have an interval of two weeks or a month in the middle of a course is not only inexpedient, but the public is apt to lose its interest.

It is thought that three lectures a week is not too frequent, considering that the opera can be sustained with seven performances a week, and certainly Mr. Sumner, Wendell Phillips, and George Wm. Curtis can all be heard, inside of a week, with PROFIT and PLEASURE, and parties have three nights besides for other engagements.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Admission to each Lecture	50 cents.
Reserved seats	25 cents extra.
Reserved coupon tickets for series of Ten Lectures	$5·00

TWO DAYS SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

The sale of Reserved Season Tickets to the First Series of Ten Lectures will commence on Monday Morning, October 10, at 9 o'clock, at Gould & Fisher's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and will continue two days, after which no more tickets for the season will be sold.

The sale of Reserved Seats to the Single Lectures will commence on Wednesday Morning, October 12, at the same hour. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 10 6 ths2t

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

☞ BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.—We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices.

One lot at 50 cents.
One lot at 75 cents.
One lot at $1·25.
One lot at $1·50.
One lot at $1·75.
One lot at $2.

Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and Embroidered Slippers, at low price.

Best Zephyr, sold full weight.
Best American Zephyrs 15 cents.
Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Cotton.
Silk and Jet Buttons. [9 28 tuths 1m
Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1870.

At a meeting of the Stockholders, held pursuant to charter, on the 3d instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:—

ALFRED G. BAKER,
SAMUEL GRANT,
GEO. W. RICHARDS,
ISAAC LEA,
GEORGE FALES,
ALFRED FITLER,
THOMAS SPARKS,
WILLIAM S. GRANT,
THOMAS S. ELLIS,
GUSTAVUS S. BENSON,

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, ALFRED G. BAKER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; GEORGE FALES, Esq., Vice-President; THEODORE M. REGER, Esq., Assistant Secretary; and

10 6 thstu3t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu† No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MASS MEETING
OF THE
UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS
OF PHILADELPHIA,
WILL BE HELD AT CONCERT HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING,
October 6, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The following speakers will address the meeting:—
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
COL. WILLIAM B. MANN,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
ISAIAH WEAR,
BENJAMIN HUCKEL,
GEN. H. H. BINGHAM,
HON. LEONARD MYERS,
ALFRED C. HARMER.

LADIES ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN McCULLOUGH,
M. G. HONG,
10 4 3t Secretaries City Executive Committee.

☞ GRAND GERMAN REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT CONCORDIA HALL,
CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth,
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, October 6.

The following speakers will address the meeting:—
Dr. H. HOLST, of New York.
R. WEIL VON GERNSBACH, of New York.
Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
BENJAMIN HUCKEL, Esq.
GEORGE SIEGMANN, Esq.
FREDERICK DITTMANN, Esq.
All citizens are invited to attend. 1t

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD will address the members of the club and citizens of Philadelphia at the Academy of Music on

FRIDAY EVENING, October 7, 1870,

at 8 o'clock.

Parquet and parquet circle reserved for gentlemen with ladies.

By order of the Executive Committee.

EZRA LUKENS, President.

HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary.

Tickets to be had on Thursday and Friday at Gould's, 923 Chesnut street; *Bulletin* office; Worthington's, opposite Post Office, and at the Union League. 10 5 2t

☞ MASS MEETING
OF THE
UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD
At FORTIETH Street and LANCASTER Avenue,
THURSDAY EVENING, October 6, 1870.

The following distinguished Speakers will address the meeting:—
Hon. WM. D. KELLEY,
Major A. R. CALHOUN,
CHRISTIAN KNEASS,
Capt. G. W. CURRY.

By order of the Committee on Meetings.
10 5 2t* B. F. STOKES, Chairman.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the IRONTON RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office at Ironton, Lehigh county, Pa., on MONDAY, October 10, next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES STEWART WURTS,
9 26 mth4t* Secretary.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

OPENED THIS DAY.

Have open a large invoice of
CORAL JEWELRY,
IMPORTED AT LOW RATES.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT St.

WE SHALL OPEN ON THURSDAY MORNING,
SEVERAL CASES
ENGLISH GOODS.

WORK BASKETS,
JEWEL CASES,
DRESSING CASES,
TRAVELLING BAGS,
PORTEMONNAIES,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
10 5 2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

JACOB HARLEY.
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,
No. 18 Wall Street,
New York.
Drexel, Harjes & Co.
No. 3 Rue Scribe,
Paris.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH GROCERIES.

We are now receiving daily new additions to our
Stock of Fresh Goods
FOR TABLE USE,
BOTH FANCY AND STAPLE,
And are offering them at the very lowest cash prices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now in store full lines of
PIM BROS' FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
PLAID SERGES.
PLAID CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
PLAIDS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
Etc. Etc. Etc.

All of this season's importations, and will be sold at low prices. 9 24 stuth4p3m

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers are prepared to supply Families, Hotels, Schools, etc., with every variety of
BLANKETS
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 23 2m

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Dress Goods
To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 ths13t No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

1870 AT THORNLEY'S, 1870
A Grand Stock of Fall Goods.

We have the pleasure of offering the most complete stock of goods in our line that has EVER been opened on
SPRING GARDEN STREET.

For Variety, for Style, for Cheapness, they stand out BOLDLY in competition with any stock offered in this city.

We are enabled to sell cheap because
OUR EXPENSES ARE LIGHT,
OUR BUSINESS LARGE,
OUR PURCHASES FOR CASH.

Our long established rules of equity by which
TIME IS SAVED,
SALES QUICK,
STOCK OFTEN TURNED.

We have opened a beautiful stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
MOST EXCELLENT BLACK SILKS,
TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, DOMESTIC GOODS,
Etc. Etc.
BEST KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu† PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AND ALL GOODS FOR
Men's and Boys' Wear
AT LOWEST PRICES.
KEIM & BIDDLE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET,
10 1 stuth2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1870.

Sounding the Yellow Fever Alarm.

Now that the danger of yellow fever's becoming at this season epidemic with us is removed, no harm can be done in making public the cause which led good judges in sanitary matters to fear that we should not altogether escape. It appears that some cases of yellow fever occurred at Governor's Island, and that on the 1st of October all the infected there—sixty in number—were removed to the West Bank Quarantine Hospital. All such bedding, clothes, and other articles as could possibly have become infected were also taken to the steamer Illinois, in the Lower Bay, and burned. Those places upon Governor's Island where the fever had occurred were vacated, fumigated, disinfected, and cleaned, and provision was made for the removal, day by day, to the Quarantine Hospital of all new cases. The strictest investigation has discovered that in this city all cases of yellow fever were absolutely restricted to persons who had visited Governor's Island as nurses or mourners, or who had left the island while the disease was spreading there, and who had come to this city. Since the twelfth of September there have been in New York city ten cases of yellow fever in all. Seven of the infected persons were those who had gone to the island as nurses or mourners; the remaining three were soldiers, who had left Governor's Island after the fever had begun its devastation there. The cause of the fever's breaking out is attributed to certain infected vessels which had been permitted to land passengers, and to lie at the Brooklyn docks, at various points between Empire Stores and Hamilton Ferry. Some infected article thrown overboard from one of these ships has probably been washed ashore at Governor's Island. There is no reason for believing that, even among the few cases of yellow fever which have occurred, the disease has been of a type other than the mildest. Still, for a week past, vessels infected with yellow fever have constantly been arriving at Lower Quarantine. The vessels come from New Orleans and Havana, and a great necessity still exists for taking great precaution lest the disease should spread. If the truth were generally known, it would be seen that all summer long we have been peculiarly exposed to infection. This exposure was due to the cupidity of New York merchants and ship-owners, whose trade interests bring them into communication with the infected ports. These merchants and ship-owners have endeavored to back themselves with the support of one or two newspapers, and have done all in their power to break through the enforcement of the Quarantine regulations. In the middle of August, for instance, although the city knew nothing about it, yellow fever broke out on Governor's Island, and had it spread in the city, these merchants and ship-owners would probably have been to blame more than any one else would. But although the cases which during the last two or three weeks have occurred in New York city were mild in nature, this description does not by any means apply to the entire batch of cases that were removed from the island and taken down to the Lower Bay. Some of these were of the most malignant type, the horrible black vomit taking place just before death ensued. Such facts as are known prove that the disease was propagated in this country by various vessels that had evaded quarantine, and that the *fomite*, or poisonous principle, was probably conveyed to Governor's Island by the ebb-tide that washes that shore of the island near which the fever first broke out. Only a short time before the outbreak, a number of barks, brigs, and other vessels were lying at some Brooklyn docks, in the very face of the fact that they were known to have had, during the passage, cases of yellow fever on board. When these facts are borne in mind, and realized *as* facts, a thoughtful man will feel that he cannot be too thankful that the Board of Health did, for once, act energetically, and that the hand of the fever was stayed.

Finding One's Level.

With many writers on religion it is a favorite theory that every man was sent into the world for the purpose of performing a mission that no other man can perform as well as he can. This theory is plausible, and it ascribes a convenient and benevolent character to the Being who is responsible for our having been sent into the world. Neither am I prepared to argue that the assumption is not a correct one. All that I say is that it seems to have one or two weak points. For instance, how many people work as though they were fulfilling a mission? I do not ask how many people work as though they were *conscious* of having a mission, but how many work as if they *had* one? Consider the thousands of disappointed, poorly-paid, hard-working, and ground-down young men and women in New York who are compelled to work for employers whom they cannot but hate and despise. Has each of these people a mission? And if so, has he found it? And if he has not found it, would it not be better to have been sent into the world purposelessly than for the sake of accomplishing a work which one is forever disappointed in finding? In the few shining or moderate successes we recognize people with missions; but take the people whose lives are laborious and painful failures, and what shall we say of the mission theory then?

Grand Opera House Gossip.

Gossip about the Grand Opera House is, from the nature of the case, gossip about the Erie Railroad Company, and gossip about either necessitates a mention of that indisputable notoriety, Mr James Fisk, Jr. Of one offense, however, I can never with justice be accused. It cannot, with truth, be said of me that I ever wrote a paragraph about so vulgar an article of jewelry as a diamond-pin while making mention of Mr. Fisk's shirt-bosom. No; I leave that for writers whom a shining stone dazzles, and the lustre of whose lucubrations is due entirely to the theme of which they treat. To go back to the Grand Opera House gossip, however. Fisk's attentions to the new opera-bouffe soprano, Montaland, are as notorious as his attentions to one or two of the soprani of Mr. Bateman's opera-bouffe troupe were. The stories which represent him as purchasing silks, satins, and laces for that splendidly "made-up" divinity are too true; and Silly, the other soprano, is said to be correspondingly jealous.

At the close of the second act of *Le Petit Faust* is introduced a "real" horse, which is ripe for the hands of the knacker, a mass of skin and bone loosely hanging together. Possessing these natural requisites for equine burlesque, it is so painted as to seem to be scarcely more than a series of protruding ribs interspersed with that variety of sores to which equine nature is subject. Where this quadruped was obtained has, ever since the first night of *Le Petit Faust*, been a question with the Grand Opera House audiences. The simple truth is that Mr. Cole, Fisk's treasurer and business-manager, bought him for fifteen dollars, and paid an additional fifty for the yellow-painted vehicle to which the beast is harnessed. That horse is dear at any price. I regard the fifteen dollars as extremely liberal.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT this evening the comediettas of *The Day After the Wedding* and *The Captain of the Watch* will be performed. Mr. Lingard will also give some of his amusing sketches of character.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will appear as "Nancy Sykes" in the drama of *Oliver Twist*.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Central Park* will be performed for the last times this evening and to-morrow.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of interesting performances are announced for this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

A SACRED CONCERT of vocal and instrumental music will be given this evening at the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, below Girard avenue.

THE SECOND HASSLER MATINEE will be given on Saturday next at the Academy of Music. A fine programme of popular music is announced.

CARL GAERTNER'S National Conservatory Orchestra will give four grand concerts during the present season at the Academy of Music, and also ten classical soirees at the National Conservatory of Musc, southeast corner of Tenth and Walnut streets.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Our Candidate for Register of Wills.

The convention that placed in nomination William M. Bunn made a wise selection. His adherents detected immediately after their organization that he would be the winning man, and without disparaging any of the other candidates before the convention, I think I may safely assert that the intention was from the beginning to nominate a man who had been in active service under the old flag, and who had acquitted himself with credit without having received a commission for his services. The communication which appeared in your issue a few days ago, signed "Twentieth Ward," did Mr Bunn justice in speaking so honestly of his military career. The Democratic party have, in some instances, honored the soldier in selecting him for position, but the cases have been very rare, and they have invariably chosen ex-officers for their nominees. Now our great party have an opportunity presented them for complimenting a man who held the position of a private, and let them come up to the work nobly, and thereby show their enemies that they mean what they say when they assert that the soldier shall be rewarded.

A PRIVATE.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at
$12 to $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THERE IS ONE branch of the Clothing business that is more difficult than any other, that is to make it a success. It is the cutting of Youths' and Boys' Clothing, the long experience of Rockhill & Wilson of over forty years, and the particular attention they have bestowed upon this branch of the business, that have made their house so popular with the ladies of Philadelphia and its surroundings. We are now supplied with the largest and most magnificent stock ever offered in the city, to which we invite the attention of the public.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown-stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

THE WHITE-HAIRED KING who offered millions for a new pleasure, would have assigned the reward to PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, because it would have enabled him to renew in his silver locks their youthful glory. The Vitalia is clear and has no sediment. It does not stain the skin, but will color the hair in a very few applications.

Sold by all druggists.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, etc., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PERSONS who have not tried it would be surprised at the delicious flavor imparted to meats, soups, fish, oysters, game, etc., by the Old Dominion Table Sauce. It is equal to the best imported sauce.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

MARRIED.

BRYAN—AIKIN.—In Wilmington, Del., on Thursday, September 29, 1870, by the Rev. L. Marks, assisted by the Rev. A. Rittenhouse, MAHLON BRYAN, of Philadelphia, to SALLIE J., daughter of James C. Aikin, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On the 3d instant, EUGENIA, youngest daughter of Andrew H. and Sarah H. Campbell.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 629 North Fifteenth street, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

HENTZ.—On the 4th instant, MRS. SUSAN, wife of Mr. Jacob Hentz, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 544 North Fifth street, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. ****

HINKSON.—On Wednesday, the 0th instant, J. ENGLE HINKSON, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 407 Broad street, Chester, Pa., on Saturday afternoon next, the 8th instant; to meet at the house at 3 o'clock. **

HUNT.—On the morning of the 4th instant, at his residence, near Rancocas, N. J., JOHN HUNT, in the 79th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sixth-day morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment from Friends' Meeting House, at Darby, at 3·30 o'clock P. M. §§

CARRIAGES, ETC.

1870. FALL. 1870.

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER.

Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
Manufactory and Repository,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
9 8 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON.—50 BALES PER TONAWANDA, 15 Bales via Railroad, for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
10 4 1w No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

DON'T GO OUT AFTER DARK

Without taking proper precautions against the chilliness of the evening. The days are still warm, but the nights are cool. If you go out without a light

FALL OVERCOAT

Your teeth will chatter, your knees will shake, and you will have unsatisfactory symptoms.

ROCKHILL & WILSON can furnish you with the

F. F. O.

That means Fine Fall Overcoat for $8.
Fine Fall Overcoat for $10.
Fine Fall Overcoat for $12.
Fine Fall Overcoat for $15.

Besides which you can select from their ample stock,
EVERYTHING THAT A GENTLEMAN NEEDS
In the way of Fall and Winter Apparel, at the LOWEST PRICES.

R. & W.,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
GREAT BROWN HALL.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

OUR
$15 Suits, for
$15 Style, Fit
$15 and Quality,
$15 Surpass all others.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

$20 $20 $20 $20 $20
CHEVIOT SUITS,
$20 Equal to Imported, $20
MADE TO MEASURE.
$20 $20·00 $20·00 $20·00 $20
Style, Fit, and Work Guaranteed.
$20 EVANS & LEACH, $20
No. 628 MARKET STREET.
9 17 stuth3m]
$20 $20 $20 $20 $20

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

COAL.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.
FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DElivered, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $7·00, Stove, $7·00; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthstfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

URBANA WINE COMPANY,
Hammondsport, New York.
Imperial Champagne,
A pure and fruity WINE, made after the French method. Superior to any other American and to many brands of imported Champagne.
For sale by the Agent,
JAMES R. WEBB,
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WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,
PURE SPICES, ETC.
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817 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

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FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES,
4114 Spruce street, possession October 10.
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TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

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A valuable collection of the best receipts that have appeared in GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for a number of years, carefully edited by
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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
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CHANDELIERS,
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Of Every Design.
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At Reduced Rates.
Persons furnishing houses or stores will find it to their interest to deal with the Manufacturers direct. Our assortment of all kinds of Gas Fixtures cannot be equalled in the city, and we invite all those in want to call on
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
MANUFACTURERS,
Showrooms, No. 718 CHESNUT St.
9 22 thstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

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34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. 34
CARPETINGS.
HAVING REMOVED TO OUR NEW STORE, we are offering superior inducements in
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At the lowest Cash Prices.
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FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
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Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
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Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

SWISS CARVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have just received a large importation of
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And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. [10 1 stuth
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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Singular Murder Trial.

A Prisoner his own Counsel.

Western Commercial Convention.

Attempted Heavy Forgery.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Commercial Convention.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—The convention re-assembled at 9 o'clock, President in the chair. The reports of committees were heard. The Committee on Direct Trade between Europe and the Southern Atlantic Cities reported, favoring granting aid to American shipping; adopted. The Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad made a report recommending aid by Congress to the road near to 32d parallel, with branches terminating at Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on River Navigation, Canals, etc., was a very lengthy one.

A resolution was offered declaring rivers channels of travel and communication, belonging to the people of the country, and not to be obstructed by individuals or corporations.

Charles Reemelin, of Ohio, objected to this resolution. He said two classes of people have rights on rivers, those navigating up and down and those crossing. This resolution totally ignored the rights of transit, and was a revival of that old public opinion raised by the ordinances of 1787, which has been destroyed by the courts.

Mr. Stannard, of Missouri, had no design to obstruct railroads, but it was the desire of the committee to prevent railroads from unnecessarily obstructing river navigation.

A motion to amend by inserting the word "unnecessarily" before "delay, abstract, and hinder," in the resolution, was lost. The resolution and report was then adopted by the following vote:—Yeas—Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 3; Georgia, 12; Iowa, 1; Indiana not counted; Kansas, 3; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 10; Massachusetts, 1; Ohio, 21; Pennsylvania, 4; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 1; Virginia, 10; Nevada, 1. Total, 108. Nays—Kentucky, 11; Maryland, 7; Michigan, 8; New York, 6; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 1. Total, 350. The report of the committee recommending free trade in money, and the repeal of the usury laws and habits by which money contracts are treated exceptionally, and an amendment to the banking laws so as to take the monopoly from banks in the supply of currency, was adopted and subsequently reconsidered.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Willard Murder Trial

HARTFORD, Ct., Oct. 6.—At the opening of the Superior Court to-day the counsel of James Wilson, on trial for the murder of Warden Willard, of the Connecticut State Prison, retired from the case, as the prisoner desired to conduct his own defense. They will simply advise the prisoner on legal points. The evidence for the prosecution then commenced, and Dr. Jackson testified to the character of Willard's wounds, and Deputy Warden Martin testified to the fact of the killing, and also that prior to the killing Wilson had been confined for forty-eight hours in a dark cell for attempting to escape. The witness was sharply cross-examined by Wilson as to the length of time he (Wilson) was confined in the dark cell, but could only testify as to the time recorded in the punishment book. The prisoner then asked if he (Wilson) had not shown witness offensive meat, which had been furnished for rations? The prosecution objected to testimony of that character, and the Court ruled it out. At this stage of the trial, as it did not tend to show that the killing was in self-defense, though it might be admitted at a later stage on some other question. Wilson said if this testimony was refused he had no further defense, but should leave the prosecution to go on as they saw fit. The Court asked the prisoner if he would allow his counsel to go on, and he replied that they would have nothing further to do; that it would save expense to the State to let the prosecution proceed alone. To a question of the Court counsel replied they had nothing to say. Wilson then turned his back to the Court and during the examination of the next witness, who was the Chaplain of the Prison sat moody and obstinate till the Court adjourned, for a recess.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Toronto Exhibition.

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—Forty thousand people visited the Provincial Exhibition yesterday. The articles on exhibition are unusually excellent.

Board of Trades Meeting.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—A meeting is being held here, composed of delegates from different Boards of Trade from all the provinces of the Dominion, with a view of framing and discussing commercial matters and the development of the resources of the country. The meeting is numerously attended.

The latest

Red River Advices

announce everything quiet at Fort Garry, and Governor Archibald is fast gaining the good-will of all classes of people. He has taken measures to prevent disputes between the soldiers and the French.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attempted Heavy Forgery.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—John Minor, who was a clerk in the Sub-Treasury during General Butterfield's administration, was arrested to-day by Detective Sampson for attempting to pass a forged check for ten thousand dollars on Vermilye & Co. He was held in $20,000 bail.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

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Kid Glove
BEST $1·25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
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Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfrp

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Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. [illegible]

THE PINE FORESTS OF AMERICA.

Interesting Facts in the Lumber Trade of the Future.

A writer in the St. Louis *Republican* gives the following valuable facts and specifications in regard to the lumber production and trade of this country:—

"Ten years ago stumpage in Maine on the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers was at what was considered a nominal value, from fifty cents to one dollar per thousand feet. When it can be obtained now, it is sold from seven to ten dollars. On the St. Croix river, Minnesota, stumpage was only fifty cents to one dollar per thousand feet five years ago, now it averages from two dollars and fifty cents to five dollars and fifty. Nothing under the former figures is desirable. Pine lands can scarcely be found in Government hands. It is gradually concentrating into the hands of fewer parties, and is most rapidly enhancing in value. There are parties who now number their lands in rash tracts. Messrs. Chapman & Thorp, of this city, or the Eau Clare Lumber Company, for instance, own over 80,000 acres; Knapp, Stout & Co., of Dubuque, now connected with the firm of Boss & Walkup, of this city, own and control 100,000 or more acres, and several other parties on the Wisconsin, Chippewa, St. Croix, Upper Mississippi rivers and tributaries, own and control from 20 to 30,000 acres each. The business, in fact, has assumed a very different phase from that of ten years ago, and all available or valuable pine lands are now private property, and are owned in the main by men who appreciate their value, and who are fast clearing away the forests and sending the products to market. Now, with all this large concentration of lands and the heavy draft that has been made on the forests of pine in the past few years, it becomes a serious question to the man who will think what is to sustain this immense draft for one of the most common necessaries of life, and a demand for which every improvement in civilization is only increasing. While the object of those who control this large interest in monopolizing to a great extent the trade of the future will be more seriously felt when the heavy demand that is to come from Europe and prospectively that of Asia, the former of which is already drawing on us for supplies.

"The lumber trade of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, for the year 1869, shows the amount cut as being 2,029,372,255 feet for the State of Michigan, 317,400,000 feet for the State of Minnesota, and 964,600,600 feet for the State of Wisconsin. This includes the lake shore and the whole State of Wisconsin, which heretofore has been difficult to get a report from. The total amount cut in these States was 3,311,372,255 feet, and that to obtain this quantity there have been shipped 883,032 acres or 1380 square miles of pine have been removed. It is calculated that 4,000,000 acres of land still remain unstripped in Michigan, which will yield 15,000,000,000 feet of lumber. While 3,000,000 acres are still standing in Wisconsin, which will yield 11,250,000,000 feet, and that which remains in Minnesota, taking the estimate of a few years since of that which was surveyed and unexplored, after deducting the amount cut the past few years, we find 3,630,000 acres to be the proper estimate of trees now standing which will yield 32,362,500,000 feet of lumber. This makes a total of 15,630,000 acres of pine lands, which remain standing in the above States, that will yield 58,642,500,000 feet of lumber, and it is thought that fifteen or twenty years will be required to cut and send to market the trees now standing. These figures show the increased rate of consumption during the past year, and indicate with what rapidity our forests can be cleared. We will take the older lumber States for instance, which have surprised every inhabitant at the early disappearance of their white pine. The Maine forests have been so well stripped that not a tree of old growth is to be seen in them. The white pine is represented only by saplings, which will not be of any service, as lumber, for years, and most of the lumber they use now comes from Michigan. Twelve years ago New York was a great lumber State, and exported heavily the manufactured qualities; while now her pine forests are exhausted and she has to rely on the lake regions of the West, by way of the Erie Canal, and from Canada by Lake Champlain and the Champlain Canal. Large quantities of hemlock and spruce are yet to be found in the northern counties of the State, which in part substitutes for the pine, and railroads are piercing the wilderness in order to bring it to market. We have now reached a period when the demand for timber is rapidly on the increase and the supply diminishing. Settlements, too, are approaching the treeless regions of the plains. By what agency the Western prairies and the country beyond have been denuded it is useless to speculate.

"It is true that there is a large region in the vicinity of Georgian Bay and the Province of Ontario, Canada, as yet hardly touched by the woodman's axe. But when we take into consideration the vast extent of territory of the West and South to be supplied, we cannot look to Canada from the West for supplies, while the American Eastern is destitute and will require all that region can furnish. Then Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota will be the more heavily drawn upon each year for the demands of the West and South, and the question is, can any plan be devised to replace the loss by consumption of lumber now being exhausted with such prodigality? In Europe, among the questions that for the last century have been important in the councils of the nations, has been that of preservation and adding to the growth of the woods of the countries. Valuable orders of merit are accorded to the men who preserve or grow the timber needed for ornament or manufacture. And to the intelligent man from England, France, or Prussia there is no sight that occasions him more surprise and pain than the recklessness with which he sees our wood cut down in the forest, lost in the transit by carelessness, or wasted in the manufacture. We Americans are not exempt from the stupidity that has taught the people of the Old World such a fearful lesson. The destruction of our forests and the denudation of our prairies of their primitive vegetation have made fearful inroads upon our climate. The rains have less frequency, and when they do come are more deluging than formerly. We are more frequently suffering from the opposite extremes of excessive droughts and destructive inundations. Our springs, brooks and rivers are drying up. Our old folks all tell us that brooks now more than half the time dry, in their childhood afforded constant water power to mills; and as a proof of what they say, point the mills site long since abandoned. Why is this? Because our forests have long since succumbed, or are rapidly disappearing before the axe of the woodman and the fires of the incendiary, and our flocks have denuded the prairies of their primitive grasses. Experience has established the fact that those regions, by protection from fire and proper care, may be covered with a growth equal to the wants of the settlers, and may be continually renewed for all time.

"Projects have been suggested for planting and rearing forests, and yet, while all descriptions of timber are becoming more scarce in settled communities, and more expensive, it is nevertheless the conviction that the evil may be lessened by proper effort in all the States east of the great plains, and even in those plains the grand forests of the Cascade region will furnish supplies until the science of arboriculture may clothe such treeless localities as are now appropriated to cereal cultivation. The process of fostering this interest should be encouraged, and every farmer and individual consult their greatest want. The method of planting and rearing trees is reduced to a science. It is known that the pine and fir tribe are generally grown on sandy, shallow surface soil; other trees are native of swamps; while the oak, hickory, chesnut, and others of hardier and more solid growth exist in natural and better soils, suited to their peculiarities. The State of Kansas is the first to take steps in this matter, for the cultivation of foreign trees, and the government is offering rewards of merit to those who will engage in the enterprise. Mr. R. S. Elliott, of this city, as industrial agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is similarly engaged along the line of that road.

"But of all timber the white pine is one of the most common necessities; it enters more largely into use for general purposes than all others combined, and its preservation should interest every individual in the land. At the increased rate of consumption, and the fearful inroads that are being made on our forests of pine, the years will soon pass by when Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin will be as destitute of this timber as Maine or New York.

"But the question comes back to us, can any plan be devised to prevent the waste, increase the durability, or replace the loss by consumption of the lumber now being exhausted with such prodigality? 'Tis true that there should be more economy in building houses. Build so as to accommodate the wants of the community, and not with the extravagance of room and waste of material which is so noticeable in the tenement houses of our day. There is plenty of timber which can be used in the place of pine for certain purposes that is equally as good and serviceable, and by this means the pine interest can be fostered for a much longer time without much competition or much advance in prices, and cheap homes, cheap rents, will enter into the domestic economy of the people."

AMERICAN GUNS IN FOREIGN ARMIES.

The Demand for Arms by European Governments—Heavy Exportations—The Gun Market.

A prominent officer of one of the London Commercial Exchanges has lately placed the sum of $3,000,000, with the promise of as much more as may be needed, at the disposal of a business associate in this city, with instructions to purchase and ship as rapidly as possible all obtainable small arms of certain kinds and of good quality, with quantities of field artillery and various munitions of war in large amounts. The cable despatches received from this and other private sources show that there is a heavy and increasing demand for good war material of every kind for the supply of several European governments. The demand for arms is said to be so great that our Government, which is known to have still on hand a large surplus, could dispose of the whole within one week—provided prices were fixed and proper facilities afforded for the ready transaction of the business. The red-tape delays consume so much time that buyers or agents are unable to make contracts to deliver at certain periods, and, where weeks or even months are liable to intervene, there is the constant risk that the wars will be ended before the end of the War Department routine is reached. At the same time strong political influences have sometimes accomplished results speedily enough, as in the case of the recent purchase of many thousand Springfield rifles direct from the Ordnance Office by the Khedive, who wanted them at once, and who obtained the aid of an eminent Congressman to secure them.

A portion of the arms shipped secretly in the Ville de Paris were in cases which were marked as having been shipped direct from the United States arsenals in different parts of the country. They were part of the several hundred thousand small arms which the Government has for sale to any buyers who want them. The *modus operandi* is about as follows:—The speculator opens communication with the War Department, generally through the Ordnance Officer at the arsenal where he finds the kind of arms that he wants; the Ordnance Office has no fixed price, and consequently a proposal is forwarded for the consideration of the Chief of Ordnance; correspondence ensues, the Secretary of War is consulted, terms are agreed upon, securities are filed, and finally, after much writing, copying, and delay in the transmission of papers, it is settled that the buyer shall have a given number of thousands of arms to be held for him on storage at the arsenal for a period named. He then seeks a purchaser, and when he has found one they are shipped to any given point. In buying arms, preference is apt to be given to those of the Government, because it is known that they are kept in the best possible condition and frequently inspected, and will be of precisely the quality that they are officially represented to be. The Sultan some months ago bought 200,000 Springfield rifles, muzzle-loaders, and the Khedive 100,000. France has also, within the same period, bought a large number in this country; and, singular to say, she preferred those of inferior patterns—it may have been with a view of altering them according to her own notions. Cuba and various States of Mexico have also obtained a considerable number of Uncle Sam's weapons which were hung on the rack when he was done fighting.

At the close of our war some 30 or more gun factories were dismantled; and the machinery was sold and shipped to Europe, as secretly as possible, but Russia is understood to have received most of it. Russia is known to be busily making arms of good quality at this time; but she is not believed to be buying any in this country. Prussia does not buy here for the use of her army; but her agents have sometimes taken quantities of arms simply to prevent them reaching a rival government. Belgium is not now making arms. Austria is buying none. The French Government itself does not appear to make exertions to obtain supplies of arms from abroad; but the several prominent municipalities, such as Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Havre, etc., are purchasing large quantities of war material of every kind, just as was done by large cities in this country early in the late war. The capacity of the imperial arsenals for rapidly turning out Chassepots appears to have been greatly overestimated; and now, after her misfortunes in the field, which of course entailed great losses of arms of all kinds, France is the most poorly armed of all the nations. The action of her patriotic merchants has, however, recently been very energetic, and they are obtaining arms wherever they can be found.

In addition to the sale of arms by the Government, there has been a very heavy sale of weapons of higher quality and improved patterns by various arms companies in the country. The new Remington breech-loading arm, which was brought out in 1866, appears to lead all others in popularity among foreign powers. The Remington Company has furnished nearly 300,000 arms to various foreign governments, or is now turning out guns at the rate of about 700 per day to fill orders which will soon bring the number furnished up to that amount. This company has furnished the following:—Denmark, 42,000; U. S. Navy, 13,000; Sweden, 30,000; Spain, 40,000; Rome, 10,000; Egypt, 60,000; Japan, 3000; Greece, 30,000; France, 50,000, with orders for as many more as possible, until further notice, according to the capacity of the works. The Winchester Arms Company are furnishing considerable quantities, and for the product of the Colt manufactory it is known that there is a steady demand.

A singular feature of the gun-market is the number of speculators and adventurers who figure in it. There are at least 100 men here and at Washington who are concerned in the business of securing, or pretending to secure, arms for delivery to foreign governments. They seek interviews with persons likely to wish to buy, and with those who have guns to sell, boast of their political and other influence in the one case, and in the other claim to have confidential authority from various powers for the purchase of military supplies. The doubt and mystery in which such matters as the military equipment of nations are carefully kept of course afford a fine field for the adventures of shrewd and unprincipled speculators. Sales are, however, continually making nowadays, and only within a day or two the Government has disposed of 40,000 Enfields, at $7 each, to a foreign purchaser. At the same time fifteen batteries of field artillery were sold; but the sale was exceptional, as the Europeans do not covet our artillery as they do our small arms.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Terrible Pestilence in New York—Report of the Board of Health.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, 4th instant.

The following official report of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health on the yellow fever at Governor's Island was presented to the board at the regular meeting this afternoon. It will be read with much interest:—

"Health Department, No. 301 Mott street, New York, October 4, 1870.—To the Honorable the Board of Health Department:—Gentlemen: The committee who were authorized to take the necessary measures for the removal to Quarantine of those sick with yellow fever at Governor's Island, and to protect this city from said disease, and to investigate the origin of the disease and the circumstances of its introduction at Governor's Island, have the honor to present the following report:—

"On the morning of the 30th September the Health Officer of the port having placed his steamer at the disposal of the committee, an attempt was made to remove the sick to the West Bank Quarantine Hospital, but the weather proving unpropitious, the removal could not be effected until the day following, October 1; on that day all those found sick or complaining, to the number of sixty persons, soldiers, women and children, were removed. The bedding, clothing and other articles that could possibly have become infected upon the steamer were taken to the steamer Illinois in the lower bay and burned. The quarters upon the island where the fever had occurred were vacated, fumigated and cleaned. Provision was made for the removal daily to the Quarantine Hospital of any cases that might occur subsequently.

"No communication will be allowed by any soldier or residents with the infected quarters upon the island, until after frost shall have rendered these restrictions unnecessary.

"Thus, by the immediate removal of all sick, and placing the island under strict quarantine, your committee hope they may be enabled to protect the city from the disease.

"The most diligent inquiries have as yet failed to discover that this disease has been communicated to any person within the limits of the city, except those who have been directly exposed to the infection upon the island, by visiting the sick as nurses or mourners, remaining there in the infected locality long enough to have contracted the disease. Since the 12th of September there have been seven deaths in the city from this disease, all of whom had been upon Governor's Island for a longer or shorter period, either as nurses for their friends or as mourners at funerals of those dead of the fever. But three other cases have as yet been discovered in the city up to the present time, and these three were soldiers from the Island on leave. Respecting the origin of the disease, and the circumstances of its introduction upon Governor's Island, from all the investigation possible in this limited time, your committee cannot but come to the conclusion that its source has been from infected vessels that have been allowed to land and lie at the docks of Brooklyn, ranging from a point at the Empire stores downward to as far as Hamilton ferry, opposite to the eastern shores of Governor's Island. Any infected article thrown overboard from these vessels would, by the natural flow of the tides at this point, be washed upon the beach at Governor's Island, immediately opposite the quarters where the fever first broke out. On Thursday, September 22, two members of the Sanitary Committee, Dr. Stephen Smith and Dr. Ceccarini, with the City Sanitary Inspector, visited the island, carefully examined the cases, and were unable to diagnose the disease as yellow fever, being further assisted by Surgeon Page, in charge of the post, who had been familiar with the disease in the Southern States. At the first visit of your committee to Governor's Island, on Thursday, September 28 it was difficult to form a decided opinion upon the true character of the disease, as by far the largest proportion of the cases presented symptoms so obscure and mild in their types, that a positive diagnosis could not be made. Two cases, however, which were in other buildings separate from the general hospital, were so well defined in all the characteristic symptoms of yellow fever that your committee had no difficulty in making the diagnosis. These were recent cases.

"The mild type which the cases have presented at the island from the first has been the cause of so much confusion and doubt as to the true character of the disease, and had up to this time deceived those who had been familiar with the disease in its southern habitants—even after the report of Dr. Nott, who visited the island by request of the President of the Board, at the suggestion of Dr. Smith, on Wednesday last—that the surgeons in charge of the post were not convinced of the true character of the disease until those well-marked cases placed the diagnosis beyond doubt.

"Respectfully submitted,

"G. Ceccarini, Ch. Sanitary Committee,
"J. M. Carnochan, Health Officer,
"Moreau Morris, City San'y Inspector."

ACTION OF THE BROOKLYN HEALTH OFFICER.

An order was issued yesterday by Health Officer Cochran, of Brooklyn, prohibiting all communication between that city and Governor's Island, in consequence of the yellow fever which prevails there. A party of workmen, who are engaged upon the island, but live in Brooklyn, attempted to infringe this regulation, by rowing in a small boat to the foot of Degraw street, with the intention of disembarking there. They, however, turned back again when they perceived the health squad waiting for them. In the evening Dr. Cochran himself visited the island, and saw General Neil, who assured him that all communication between the island and Brooklyn and this city should be suspended until the island is declared out of quarantine.

Up to a late hour this afternoon no fresh cases of yellow fever in this city have been reported.

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned........................25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast..............................50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

J. L. LEACH,

OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 tuscutf

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

Headquarters Department of Texas,
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES

from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (By Water).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. —"

and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA LARGE

MESS MACKEREL.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
9 17† No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m
J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., 6½ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870,

trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00
" " " Long Branch... 2·60

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Sept. 15, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·20 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Emperor Interviewed.

A correspondent sends to the London *Standard* of September 24 the following account of an interview with the ex-Emperor:—

My mind, full of gorgeous visions of an Imperial staff in every variety of brilliant uniform, quite failed to realize the idea that the quiet-looking gentleman in a plain dark morning suit, who stood waiting for me at the top of the stairs, could possibly be General Reille, the Emperor's aid-de camp, and I accordingly followed him, with but a very slight salute, into the ante-room of the dining-saloon, where I looked vainly round for the magnificent personage with whom I expected to have to deal. Nothing, however, was to be seen but a rather small room, scantily furnished with settees covered with ragged yellow silk, and opening by folding-doors into a rather larger room beyond, in the centre of which stood a long, narrow table, surrounded by very plain wooden chairs. Smiling good-naturedly at my blunder, the General courteously informed himself of my business, and took in at once to the Emperor my letter, and request for the honor of an audience. In less than three minutes he returned with a request that I would follow him, and passing through an ordinary sized room, in one of the two windows of which stood three or four gentlemen, also in plain clothes, talking in under tones, while another was busy at a table covered with numerous journals in French, German, and English, the General, with the announcement "*Sa Majesté l'Empereur*," ushered me through a small door in a corner of the room, and I found myself not only in the presence, but face to face, at less than arm's length of him I came to see. As I seat myself in the chair to which I am courteously invited, and fix my eyes upon the worn but powerful face which turns to me from the small writing table, from which he has risen to receive me, I feel that I am in the presence of the man on whom has hung so many years the peace of Europe, and with the feeling the comic element which has decidedly preponderated in my experiences hitherto passes altogether away.

If I am asked what was the predominant impression left on me by the conversation which followed, I reply unhesitatingly the strong feeling of the Emperor with respect to England. Almost the first words that passed his lips were an expression of gratification at the numerous letters of condolence and sympathy he had received "since his misfortune" from persons who were perfect strangers to him, and there was nothing on which he seemed to dwell with so much pleasure as on the advance which has been made during his reign in the cordial understanding between the two countries. "When I came to Paris," he said, "there were still great remains of the old ill-feeling;" and he dwelt with marked gratification on the change that had since taken place. He was much interested, too, in the condition of English feeling at the present time, questioning me closely on the subject, and expressing his regret at the tone assumed by a portion of the London press. The monstrous statement of his having misappropriated some 50,000,000f. of the army fund seemed particularly galling to him. "As if," he said, "I could possibly have done such a thing, even if I had desired it." He spoke most feelingly also of the terrible catastrophe of the Captain, expressing the strongest sympathy and dwelling upon some of the details of the accident in a manner which showed fully the interest he had taken in it. The assistance given by England to his wounded soldiers had evidently also made a great impression upon him. Speaking of France, and the present condition of affairs there, his tone, which in dealing with other matters had been earnest but not cheerful, saddened visibly, and he sighed heavily as he spoke of the state of things at Lyons and elsewhere, and of a not impossible future for Paris. There was not the slightest appearance of resentment in the way in which he spoke of the changes that had recently taken place, but a terrible foreboding of what might come, his whole air and manner forcibly calling to mind the well-known lines—

"Oh! my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows,
When that my care could scarce restrain thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?"

I ventured to express a hope that all might yet go well, and that before long we might see him once more at the Tuileries. He sat for some moments silent, then, with a sigh, turned again to me and said, "No one can tell, sir, what may happen now."

Such is a brief, but, so far as it goes, thoroughly truthful account of an interview which, I am fain to confess, left on me a very deep impression. The cordiality of my own reception—a cordiality due, I am bound to say, exclusively to my nationality, for I had no other claim whatever—fully confirmed the more than friendly sentiments expressed towards my fellow-countrymen, and I left the little one-windowed room in which I had my first interview with the man who, till yesterday, was one of the mightiest sovereigns of Europe, more than ever penetrated with a sense of the loss England has experienced in his fall. As I passed out a long line of sightseers from Cassel were drawn up in front of the principal entrance, at some twenty yards distant, and at the foot of the lawn, in full view of the room I had just quitted, an omnibus, gaily decorated with Prussian, Hessian, and other flags, was discharging its load of new-comers to add to their number. I thought once more of the carefully guarded privacy of which I had heard so much—and wondered.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

—The so-called French Government of National Defense cherishes a delusive hope (says the *North German Correspondent*, Bismarck's organ) that the German governments will listen to their ingenious attempts to represent the German war with France as one directed exclusively against the Bonaparte dynasty, and not against the French people. M. Jules Favre has given himself the trouble to defend this perversion of history and common sense in a long circular despatch. We maintain, on the other hand—and our asseverations are supported by all the facts of the case—that the immense majority of the French people, through all the organs of public opinion, in the press, the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, and the army—nay, down to the very street mobs of Paris—demanded war with Germany and challenged Germany insultingly to the contest. Even the small minority which hold at present in their hands the reins of state are so far from honestly seeking peace that, by exciting and nourishing the wildest fury against Germany in France, they are doing what in them lies to make peace impossible.

—The Prussian *Staats Anzeiger* has published a second list of prizes, several columns in length, which have been offered by patriotic individuals or associations as rewards to our brave soldiers for special acts of courage during the present great national struggle with France. This list is divided into six principal sections or heads, under each of which we find recompenses in money, amounting in some cases to many thousands of thalers, besides gold medals, rifles, jewelry, gold watches, carriages, thousands of bottles of wine, and innumerable other articles. The long catalogue of prizes of all kinds classed under the first head are to be given for conquered French eagles, flags, and standards. Those under the second head are for pieces of cannon taken from the enemy. Next come the rewards for mitrailleuses captured on the field of battle. Under the fourth head we find a number of prizes offered indifferently for flags or cannon. The fifth includes recompenses for acts of bravery at sea. The sixth head, under which we find an immense number of prizes, comprehends rewards for valiant conduct under any circumstances. Leaving out of view the intrinsic value of these splendid rewards, it will cheer the hearts of the brave soldiers to learn, by the bivouac fire, that their countrymen at home think of their heroism with pride and gratitude.

—A letter from Tours in the *Weser Zeitung* describes the Foreign Legion which has been formed there, mustering about 1000 men. Belgians and Hanoverians are the predominant element, but there are also Scandinavians, Dutchmen, Spaniards, Italians, Greeks, Turks, Russians, Austrians and even several negroes and one Chinamen. There are Poles, as a matter of course, and the confusion of tongues may be imagined. Discipline, as may be supposed with such people, is still lax, and the *morale* of the legion is not the best. A sergeant has had an arm cut off in a brawl, and not only fights but thefts are not uncommon; 600 of the worst vagabonds have already been sent to Africa for the improvement of their morals. There is at present no uniform. One wears crimson trousers and a civilian coat, another a military tunic and ordinary trousers, a third a complete uniform, but without the proper headgear. The *tout ensemble* is very ludicrous. Their diet is even more than frugal, mostly only soup and wheaten bread.

—The *Borsen-Zeitung* of London believes the London *Times* to be totally mistaken in supposing that the French Democratic party, if once firm in the saddle, would break completely with Chauvinism. In his earliest childhood a Frenchman is inoculated with lust for the Rhine frontier, and every successive government since 1815 has done all it could to flatter and foster the national ambition. There is hardly a modern French school-book that does not claim the whole territory between that river and the present French boundaries as provinces of which France has been unjustly deprived, and which under all circumstances must be regained. The whole people covet the frontier of the Rhine, and will continue to do so while France possesses a single foot of land on that stream. It is only when every prospect of realizing their wild dreams has disappeared that greed and love of conquest will give place to reason; that is, when Elsass and the Meurthe-Moselle line are in German hands.

—We are now in a position, says the *North German Correspondent*, to inform our readers how the burning of the village of Bazeilles really took place. During the battle of Sedan, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the artillery fire was raging on both sides, some Bavarian troops were marching past the village, when suddenly half-a-dozen of musket shots were aimed at them from a house. The Bavarians, who had been victims of a similar treachery at Weissenburg, immediately broke the door open, but the intending assassins had fled. The house was set on fire, and the inhabitants opened a regular fusilade on the Germans from every window. At 6 o'clock the whole village was in flames. Our soldiers tell frightful stories of the ferocity of the people. Men and women united in massacring wounded Bavarian soldiers in the street, and were to be seen lifting them and throwing them into the flames. The village was destroyed, but comparatively few of the inhabitants perished; and we are assured by an eye-witness that French, or even English troops, would have ruthlessly exterminated the whole murderous population. The smell of charred flesh, of which the Duc de Fitzjames speaks in his letter to the *Times*, came most probably from the burned bodies of our brave Bavarian brothers.

—The *Times* says that though there is an end of the temporal power of the Pope there may still be room in Rome for Papacy and for Italy. Zealous Ultramontane Catholics claim Rome as their own—"as much their inheritance as the land which descends to them from their fathers." Even were not the Vatican, St. Peter's, the whole Leonine city set apart for the Pope, no power on earth could prevent his being a free agent. It was the consideration of his worldly interests, his ambition, his reliance on carnal weapons, his application for foreign support, his truckling now to Austria, now to France, now to cosmopolitan hirelings, that deprived the Pope of freedom; and it is the renunciation of all this vanity of vanities that will restore him to the independent exercise of his ministry.

—The *Gaulois* says, "A gentleman just returned from England has related to us a conversation which he lately had with the Princes of Orleans, and especially with the Duke of Aumale. After deploring the situation in which we are placed the latter said:—"France has undergone a terrible ordeal, but she will rise again and take a frightful revenge. Her situation is far from being desperate. Paris will defend itself, and the Prussians will be baffled in their efforts against the capital. As for ourselves, we have offered our services to the Government of the National Defense; we have placed ourselves entirely at its disposal, and we bitterly regret the Government should have refused our offer, following in that respect the example of the preceding one."

—The *Times* remarks that there is scarcely a statement of cruelty or rapacity imputed to either of the belligerents in the present war, but especially to the Germans, which may not be met by numerous counter-statements. Nothing seems to be so well proved as the gentle and even friendly treatment of the invaded population by the Germans; the care equally bestowed by them on the sick and wounded of both armies, the sympathy and interest with which the whole mass of 140,000 French prisoners, down to the very Turcos, have been cheered and almost petted during their progress through the land of their captors. All this has been done, although there was no lack of provocation to prompt the Germans to a different behavior.

—The *Electeur Libre* gives a detailed account of the relations between Mr. Washburne and M. Jules Favre in reference to American mediation, and asserts that, in reply to Mr. Washburne, the American Government said that the King of Prussia had already rejected the offers of Mr. Bancroft in that connection, consequently it could only remain a spectator of the conflict which it deeply deplored. According to the *Electeur Libre*, Mr. Washburne, in communicating this reply to M. Jules Favre, declared that he protested personally against the continuation of an impious war and against useless massacres.

—The inhabitants of the town of Lubben and the surrounding villages are in deep mourning. It appears that the losses sustained by the 3d Battalion of the Brandenburg Jagers, which had been principally composed of men drafted from these places, have been so severe that there is no family which has not to lament the death of either a husband, son, or some near relation. It is, in fact, a vast family of mourners.

TORQUAY.

Eugenie's Present Residence.

Torquay, which has lately been selected by the ex-Empress of France for her residence, has been a very favorite resort of continental potentates of late years. The Russian royal family especially affect this retreat. Members of the House of Orleans have also been visitors there, and more lately the Queen of the Netherlands spent some days in the hotel where the ex-Empress has been staying.

Torquay, which is close to the spot where William the Third of England landed when he came to ascend the throne of England, is of modern fame as compared with Bath, Scarborough, and many other English watering places. Forty years ago it was a mere fishing village. It now contains many thousands of inhabitants, is agitating for the right to return a member to Parliament, and is one of the most wealthy and respectable communities in Great Britain. All this prosperity is probably owing to the fact that a number of years ago some fashionable doctors concluded that the south coast of Devonshire was peculiarly favorable to patients suffering from pulmonary diseases, which carry off nearly half the population of Great Britain.

Torquay is one of the few places in England which enjoy two seasons. In the summer, numbers of persons from London and other great centres resort there; in the winter it becomes a British Nice or Mentone. It must not, however, be concluded that the consumptive patients have it all to themselves. These unfortunates are accompanied by friends and relatives, who are many of them quite as much bent on amusement as the invalids are upon health. Torquay, in the winter, is consequently one of the gayest places in the country; ball follows ball, and dinner party dinner party. There is a club full of loungers, and the fashionable shops are thronged with purchasers.

The rents paid in the winter for favored residences are heavy, reaching as high as $150 a week; indeed, it is a very dear place in the winter season. The proprietors of Torquay are Sir Lawrence Palk, M. P. for the county of Devon, and Mr. Cary, of Tor Abbey, who represents a Roman Catholic branch of the family of Lord Falkland. The rise of the town has been a mine of wealth to these gentlemen, and quite revived their somewhat drooping fortunes.

Sir L. Palk is reported to get £14,000 a year from property which his father gave £10,000 to purchase, and when the leases fall in the rents derived from it will be far greater. This gentleman, who had a fine seat about fifteen miles from Torquay, has lately built a handsome house in the town, and his wife, a very pretty woman, is the leader of society.

There is every probability that the ex-Empress will "draw;" and that Torquay will be unusually thronged this autumn and winter. Perhaps it will suit her ex-Majesty nearly as well as Biarritz.

—Careful returns from the different counties show that nearly 500 persons had their pockets picked at the recent State Fair of Michigan.

—A young man twenty-five years of age, Snyder by name, is said to be the youngest judge in Iowa. He arrived in that State four years ago without a penny, and is now possessed of a handsome fortune.

—The staff guard of the Crown Prince of Prussia is made up of a special body of picked and very handsome young men in the "Jager" uniform, and mounted on fleet horses. The Crown Prince evinces no desire for display in the appointments of his staff. The State carriages, the long train of kitchen wagons and gold-laced lacqueys with which German Princes have heretofore proceeded to the field, all seem to have vanished. The Crown Prince has but two horses to his own carriage; but to each of the electric field telegraph batteries there are six. The staff officers, among whom there are five or six princes, ride in advance. Their uniforms are elegant but simple, the most gorgeous one among them being that of an English colonel.

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Six Per Cent. Bonds
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FLORIDA FLOORING.
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WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
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YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
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PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Executors' Sale, No. 1830 Pine Street. Estate of Mrs. R. B. Chapman, deceased.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS CARPET, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior household and kitchen furniture. 10 5 2t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Six Rosewood Piano Fortes and Walnut Parlor Organ; Fine Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, in good order; French Plate Pier and Mantel Glasses, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Fine China and Cut-Glassware, Elegant Wardrobes and Sideboards, Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, etc.
Also, a Large Assortment of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, from Families, etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street. 10 5 2t

Sale at No. 2027 Vine street.
HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR, Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture; French Plate Mantel Mirrors, Fine Oil Paintings, Tapestry, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets; China, Glassware, Etc.
On Saturday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 2027 Vine street, will be sold, the fine furniture and carpets, comprising rosewood parlor suit, covered with plush, with large table to match; French plate mantel and pier mirror; fine oil paintings; walnut chamber and dining-room furniture; leather-covered chairs; tapestry, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; china, etc.
The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 10 6 2t

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BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN HOZIERY AND GLOVES, by order of Messrs. Charles Vezin & Co.,
On Friday Morning,
October 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full and complete lines of
Ladies' bleached, brown, and mixed hose, plain and fleeced, cut and covered, iron frame, etc., from plain to full regular.
Gents' bleached, brown, and mixed half hose, super stout, etc., plain, with fancy toes and heels; all grades to full regular.
Children's white, brown, mixed and fancy hose, all qualities.
Ladies', gents', and children's silk, lisle, Berlin, cloth, mixed and cotton gloves, gauntlets, and half gauntlets.
N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is called to this offering, as every lot will be sold without reserve.
ALSO,
400 dozen buck and kid gloves and gauntlets.
500 dozen suspenders.
15 cases shirts and drawers.
5 cases cardigan jackets.
10 cases army socks. 10 1 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 7, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 1 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning, [10 4 5t
Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO,
1100 feet of undressed and French Morocco. 10 5 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Sale at No. 1569 Girard avenue.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Mantel Mirror, Splendid Wardrobe, Fine Brussels, Velvet and other Carpets, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1569 Girard avenue, the entire handsome household furniture, etc. 10 6 6t

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BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
41 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in its line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 23 4m

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Association—The Third Day's Session—The Circular Letter—The Letters from the Churches—The Sermon.

The Philadelphia Baptist Association reassembled this morning in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, above Eighteenth. The opening devotional exercises were led by Rev W. H. H. Marsh. The Moderator, Rev. Charles Keyser, took the chair at 9½ o'clock, and called the Association to order. The minutes were read and approved.

The reading of the letters from the several churches was resumed. The letter from the Union Colored Church gives the membership of last year as 394. The present membership is 332. This church has 62 scholars in the Sunday school.

The Glen Run Church of Penningtonville gives the present membership as 209. The membership last year was 203. The Sunday-school has 100 scholars and eight teachers. There are 500 volumes in the Sunday-school library. This church has been without a regular pastor during the year.

The Newtown Square Church gives the following statistics:—Membership last year, 106; present membership, 105; number of scholars in the Sunday-school, 120; number of teachers, 12; number of volumes in library, 900.

The First Baptist Church of Easton, Pa., gives statistics as follows:—Membership last year, 59; present membership, 76; number of scholars in schools, 109; number of volumes in library, 400.

At 10 o'clock the reading of the letters was suspended to allow for the special order of the day for that hour, the reading of the circular letter. This was read by its author, Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Roxboro. The subject of the letter was

Laxity in Religious Belief.

The following is an abstract of the letter:—

What is the position of our churches and of God's people generally on this vital subject? Are these doctrines held and defended with that tenacity and moral courage which their importance demands? Is God honored by a strong religious belief in His people? Taking their conduct as the measure of their belief, does it indicate that vitality and consistency which must emanate from a mind grasping the doctrines of Christ as veritable realities?

The careful and honest observer of facts must confess to a prevalent and growing laxity in religious belief. We live in an age that is excessively liberal—an age that seeks to accommodate rather than defend—to appreciate the ceremonies of religion in preference to religion itself. Human tastes and desires are consulted before the "Thus saith the Lord" of duty. Policy instead of principle is the motive power in many hearts. Under the garb of Christian charity, falsely so called, many are seeking agreement by concealment. Forms and ceremonies, with no scriptural warrant, are observed with great strictness and parade, while doctrines emanating from the eternal throne, and practices appointed by the Lord of life and glory, are completely ignored.

Many of the most essential doctrines and practices of Christian and church life are regarded as unimportant. Take, for example, the subject of church unity. How many are constantly asking why all Evangelical churches cannot unite upon a common platform? The simple answer is because the scriptural conditions, owing to laxity in religious belief, are not complied with. It must be remembered there are certain great Biblical truths to be accepted as facts, to be believed in and carried out before God will permit an organic union. The Scriptures must be accepted as absolutely the only standard of faith and duty. There must be a regenerated Church membership. Fealty to the ordinances and doctrines of the Gospel must decidedly be maintained. Scriptural discipline and spirituality of worship must be observed. How much of looseness there is in the reception of these great foundation principles, amounting in some quarters even to unbelief! They are regarded by many in practice, if not in theory, as entirely unimportant. For any one who can encourage a looseness here on these vital points, the transition is very easy to the defense of a sentiment quite current at the present time. "In things essential, unity; in things not essential, liberty; in all things, charity." Where in God's word has He given a doctrine or requirement which is a "not essential?" Has He informed any of Adam's race that He is in error in regard to His statements, that some of them are important and some of them are not? Nothing that emanates from God is insignificant. He who numbers the very hairs of our head, and without whose notice not even a sparrow falls to the ground, has not instituted any law or principle which is not essential.

The transition from this sentiment so false to another equally prevalent is not difficult. I refer to the motto, "It makes no difference what you believe so long as you think you are right." Never was there an utterance farther from the truth. It does make a difference before God what we believe. Our thoughts are not the standard of right. Because the heathen think they are right that does not make them so. Men are affected by prejudice, education, circumstances. God has given us what we are to believe. He has not left this matter to human caprice. Nor can we add to or take from His appointments without incurring His certain displeasure. Yet, how many will take refuge under this sentiment when shown to be in error, and speak of their error as of little importance!

The change from laxity in belief to inconsistency in practice is very easy, and the existence of the latter is evidence of the former. Men will act religiously only as impelled by their belief. Their action for Christ will be graduated by their belief in Christ. Conduct rises no higher than the faith which prompts it, even as water will not ascend above its source. Would a man who really believed his neighbor to be in danger from a terrible disease, and knowing an effectual cure, fail to recommend and urge its use? Yet how many there are, surrounded by immortal souls, affected with the terrible malady of sin, in danger of everlasting punishment, who never recommend the great panacea of the Gospel! This is proof sufficient of the weakness of their belief in the doctrines of sin, retribution, and redemption.

The inconsistencies of professing Christians are among the most potent helps to the cause of Satan. Did men have a firm belief in all the teachings of the Bible, they would make them the controlling principles of their life. Their hearts would be nearer right. Rectitude of life comes from rectitude of heart. The watch will not run correctly if the mainspring be wrong. Nor will the practice be consistent without an unfaltering experimental religious belief entering into and acting upon the life.

In seeking to correct this laxity, in demanding a stauncher defense and adherence to the principles and practices of Divine appointment, some declare it is an infringement on liberty of conscience and the right of private judgment; but this arises from a misapprehension of what soul liberty is. A church holds certain truths, based, as it is believed, on the law of Christ, as essential to its integrity, and so does an association of churches. A member comes to hold and propagate views contrary to the accepted faith of the churches, for that reason the hand of fellowship is withdrawn, perchance. There is no persecution in this. The conscience is not trammelled, the liberty of the Church or individual is not impaired. The Church and the Associations have rights and liberties as well as the individual, and in exercising them does not invade the sanctity of individual conscience, or interfere with the right of private judgment. Here then are the proofs of laxity in religious belief, the existence of which is dishonorable to God and injurious to His cause. How shall it be remedied? As Churches of the Lord Jesus we have the power to awaken a stronger public sentiment in the mind of Christendom for a more unwavering and sublime belief. Let us in our churches, and in our own hearts, seek for a more vital faith in the doctrine of God's Word. Let us in our pulpit exalt the claims of Jesus, and elevate in our preaching and in our practice the standard of Christianity.

As baptized churches of the dear Redeemer, set for the defense of the Gospel, believing it is better to obey God than man, let us take our stand by the old landmarks and seek to remedy the prevalent laxity in religious belief by an uncompromising faith in adherence to the appointments of our Divine Lord.

The letter was adopted by the association and was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The reading of the church letters was then resumed.

The Twelfth Baptist Church of Philadelphia reports as follows:—Present membership, 242; membership last year, 213. Number of scholars in Sunday-school, 240; number of teachers, 20; number of volumes in the library, 640.

The Berean Church, West Philadelphia, reports as follows:—Present membership, 246; membership last year, 219. Number of scholars in Sunday-school, 285; number of teachers, 19; number of volumes in library, 500.

The Princess street Baptist Church of Alexandria, Va., reports as follows:—Number of scholars in school, 200; number of teachers, 10; number of volumes in library, 200. The membership is not given.

The First Colored Church of Washington, D. C., reports as follows:—Present membership, 442; membership last year, 389; number of scholars in school, 135; number of teachers, 5; number of volumes in library, 180.

The report of the Board of Trustees of the Association was presented and read. This report shows the balance in the treasury for general expenses to be $97·04. The amount of the building fund is $629·57. $400 have been loaned to the Fourth Colored Church of Washington, according to the conditions of the fund. The Honeywell school fund is increasing and the funds are securely invested. The Fleischman memorial fund has been examined and found to be in a good condition. The committee having charge of this fund have performed their duties with great pains and accuracy. The Board of Trustees recommend that Mr. William Parker be finally and honorably discharged from the duties of the trust.

The association then proceeded to an election to fill vacancies in its Board of Trustees. The election resulted in the choice of Rev. David Spencer and W. W. Keen, Esq. An election was also held to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Ministers' Fund. Henry C. Harrison, Levi Knowles, and William Mann were found to have been elected.

The Rev. Dr. Pendleton offered the following resolution:—"*Whereas*, The time of this body is very precious, and should be most advantageously employed; and, *whereas*, it is not desirable that from five to ten hours shall be spent in reading the letters from the churches; therefore, *Resolved*, That in future the letters be referred to a committee, whose duty it shall be to extract from them whatever is of general interest, that it may be published in the minutes." After some discussion the motion was laid upon the table.

At eleven o'clock the Rev. Mr. Hornberger, of the Spring Garden Baptist Church, delivered a sermon, that being the special order for that hour.

After some devotional exercises the reverend gentleman announced his text from the 8th verse of the 5th chapter of the First epistle of John:—"There are three that bear witness on earth, the spirit, the water, and the blood, and these three agree in one."

The following is a short abstract of

The Sermon:—

The Spirit bears witness to the word, but this witness is performed in various ways. The Christian dies. Naturally he has the same misgivings as other men, but through the Spirit he is able to lean upon Christ and die happy. We never see the ungodly die so. Theirs is an end of dark despair. The utmost that an ancient philosopher could say after a life of deep thought was, "I believe that there is a life beyond."

The second witness is the water, by which we understand the ordinance of Christian baptism. When we see a candidate going down into and coming again from the water, we see a type of Christ's death and resurrection. Thus by the ordinance the death and resurrection are continued for ages. What can be said for those who setbut a light value on this testimony or do away with it altogether.

The other witness is the blood, the Apostle referring thus to the holy supper of the Lord. The communion exhibits the vicarious character of Christ's suffering for man. Probably there has not been a Sabbath since the ascension of our Lord but that some body of Christians have gathered somewhere to commemorate his sufferings by the breaking of bread. What greater proof can you want of the divine nature of the man? Do not fear that an overthrow can ever come to believers. You are built upon the firm foundation of Christ and the Apostles. There is no other name known among men whereby we may be saved.

At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. William Bucknell asked the association to print ten thousand copies of the sermon at his expense for gratuitous distribution. Motions were passed to that effect.

A motion was made by Dr. Malcom, asking that unworthy books be excluded from Sunday-school libraries. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Corresponding Bodies was presented, read, received, and adopted.

The committee appointed to visit the Bethesda Church made a report, which was adopted.

The committee on the Lower Merion queries made a report. The report states that they find no directions in the New Testament on the subjects embraced in the inquiries, and that action in such matters be left to the discretion of the different churches. The inquiries were presented in 1868, and the principal one is whether candidates for baptism should be examined before the church alone. Some discussion took place on the subject, some holding that as advice had been asked, it should be given as a recommendation according to the best experience.

Dr. Malcolm asked that the report be amended so as to read "In the presence of the Church alone and such others as the candidate may choose to have with him." This motion was not agreed to, and the whole subject was then indefinitely postponed.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported and recommended that Rev. Mr. Hendrickson, of San Francisco, be invited to preach this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The report was received and adopted.

Rev. J. Wheaton Smith offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the sprinkling of infants under the guise of Christian baptism is a practice unknown to the scriptures, as is now conceded by the ablest scholarship of its friends, Therefore,

Resolved, That this practice is no longer defensible at the bar of the great Protestant principle expressed by Chillingworth, "The Bible and the Bible only" is the religion of Protestants; and, that as in the order of the Master's teaching belief and baptism are indissolubly joined, that as in the precepts and practice of apostolic times we find nothing interpolated between, we do not, as Baptists, aspire to a charity which passes the charity of inspiration, but patiently await the baptism of our brethren of whatever name, before inviting them to participate at the table of the Lord.

The appropriate committees reported that at the next meeting the introductory sermon be preached by Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Wilmington, Del.; alternate, Rev. Mr. Shanafelt; that Rev. W. E. Cornwell write the circular letter; and Rev. H. G. Weston preach the doctrinal sermon on the theme of "The Independent form of Church Government."

The committee reported that no place could be fixed for the next meeting, as no invitations had yet been received. The report was received.

The committee to whom the letters and protest from the colored church of Washington had been referred, reported that the letters be read. The report was adopted.

The association then adjourned until half-past 2 P. M.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

Proceedings of the Convention of Railroad Conductors To-day—Reports of Committees.

The Convention of (steam) Railroad Conductors reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock in Concert Hall, President Marshall in the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., after which John F. Thorp, of the Great Western Railroad, from the Committee on Credentials, reported the acceptance of the credentials of one hundred and sixty-five delegates, with thirty more certificates yet to be presented. The roll was then called, followed by the reading of the minutes of the last Convention at Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1869.

W. S. Sears, from the Finance Committee, presented a report, showing receipts of $8016·49 and expenditures of $4738·88, leaving a balance of $3277·50.

A number of invitations were received and accepted.

The report of the Grievance Committee, J. W. Houghtalong, chairman, was presented and adopted.

Mr. Samuel Titus, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, then made a report, which was received. The constitution was then read by sections and the amendments inserted.

The balance of the morning session was taken up in discussions of the proposed amendments.

JOTTINGS.—The politicians are making bill-posters of the police force. One of the lieutenants yesterday refused to allow his men to post bills in the interest of Gerker for Sheriff.

—The Agricultural Society would like to see the full proceedings of their meetings in print. The subject was discussed yesterday, and newspaper reporters were censured.

—The Republicans may lose the ward tickets in the First, Seventh, and Twenty-sixth wards in consequence of the present disorganizing movement in the Second Congressional district.

—A movement is on foot by which Dumbell, the Republican candidate in the Thirteenth Legislative district, will be requested to withdraw in favor of Michael Mullen.

—The Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway Company will bring in use the Twelfth street track before the first of the year.

—A strong effort is being made to induce the Democrats to name a candidate in the Second Congressional district.

—The Anti-Coolie League meeting last night was one of the largest ever held in this city.

—Councils will attend the funeral of the late Daniel W. Stockham this afternoon.

—The new iron steamship Georgia is open for inspection to-day.

—Philadelphia ship builders have a world-wide reputation for building first-class vessels.

—Ten more slabs were laid on the State House pavement yesterday.

SEVERELY BEATEN.—About three o'clock this morning a white man named James Kane found his way into a house in Evans court, near Seventh and St. Mary streets, occupied by colored people. He had not been in the place many minutes before a disturbance occurred, and then the entire household turned on him and gave him a severe beating. Bottles and other missiles were hurled at him, and a sugar bowl was demolished over his head, inflicting a severe wound. He was also cut about the face and arms. Kane was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where the physician in attendance pronounced his injuries of a serious character. The police of the Fifth district were notified of the disturbance, and they visited the house and arrested all persons found on the premises. The prisoners gave the names of John B. Stevenson, Harriet Cole, Annie Stites, Lucy and Mary Jones and William Cooper. They were locked up for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—We take pleasure in announcing that the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb yesterday afternoon unanimously elected Joshua Foster, A. M., principal of the institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Abraham B. Hutton.

Mr. Foster is a gentleman of liberal education, ripe experience, and great integrity. He has been engaged in the institution as a teacher for about thirty-two years, and has had the benefit of the instruction and example of his lamented predecessor. The choice of the directors is an excellent one.

We also remind our readers that the weekly exercises of the pupils of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb recommences to-day, and will be continued every Thursday at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets of admission may be obtained from any of the directors.

PETTY THIEVING.—Alex. Westcott is the name of a vagrant who, on Wednesday afternoon, helped himself to two baskets of potatoes at Vine street wharf. As he was marching off with the stolen property a policeman "collared" him. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Cahill, and was held to bail to answer.

William Brant was arrested at Delaware avenue and Callowhill street yesterday afternoon, for the larceny of a chair which he had in his possession. William admitted stealing the article, and was committed for trial.

TAPPED A TILL.—Last night George Wilson slipped into the store of Mr. Lewis Garto, No. 617 South Eighth street, and helped himself to a small sum of money in the till. He was pursued as far as Seventh and Bainbridge streets, and there arrested. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was committed for trial.

SERENADE TO HON. MORTON MCMICHAEL.—The Hon. Morton McMichael, President of the Park Commission, will be tendered the compliment of a grand serenade this evening by the Fairmount Park Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. William P. Cunnington. The affair will take place at Mr. McMichael's residence, No. 1839 Spruce street.

FELL IN CONVULSIONS.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown woman, aged about twenty years, fell in convulsions on Tenth street, above Master. She was removed to the Twelfth District Station-house, where she now lies in a critical condition.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 7·30 o'clock this morning the roof of the dwelling No. 616 Penn street was slightly damaged by fire.

CITY COUNCILS.

A Special Session of Both Branches.

In consequence of the burial of D. W. Stockham, a member of Common Council, which takes place this afternoon, Councils met shortly after noon, in order to transact the ordinary routine business.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This Chamber was called to order at 12·30 o'clock.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution declaring Montgomery avenue, between Richmond and Memphis streets, a nuisance, which was postponed for the present. This resolution was offered in consequence of a communication from the Board of Health, stating that the above thoroughfare was in a filthy condition.

Mr. Fareira offered an ordinance appropriating $303 to pay for a perpetual insurance of $12,000 upon the Fifth Police District Station House, which was agreed to.

Mr. Franciscus presented a communication from City Solicitor Worrell, inclosing the contract with R. J. Dobbins for the erection of a House of Correction, as signed by that gentleman and approved by the law officer. The subject was postponed for the present.

Mr. Hodgdon, of the Committee on Water, reported a resolution for the laying of water-pipe on Franklin, Aspen, Arizona, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Nassau, Reliance, Manikin, and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Bumm, of the Committee on Cash Accounts, reported the following condition of the treasury:—

Cash balance on hand this date ......$1,349,837·89

Appropriated as follows:—

Interest on city loans.........	$473,839·44
Loan warrants..................	510,435·00
Sundry claims, etc.............	111,253·06
Sinking fund securities........	254,310·39
Total..........................	$1,349,837·89

Mr. Smith offered a resolution appointing a committee of three from each Chamber, to ascertain the cost of painting the portraits of the Mayors of Philadelphia from the time of consolidation. Agreed to.

Mr. King offered a resolution for the erection of two retiring closets in Independence Hall, which was referred to the Committee on City Property.

The question of the House of Correction contract was called up and the contract approved.

The veto of the Mayor upon the bill changing the place of voting in the Twentieth division of the Twentieth ward was called up, and the yeas and nays being called, the Mayor was sustained.

A resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to have the sidewalks on Broad street, from Lehigh avenue to Germantown, paved. Agreed to.

Common Council bills were then considered.

One changing the place of voting in the Fourteenth division of the Twentieth ward. Agreed to.

Also, one changing the place of voting in the Seventh division, Twenty-sixth ward. Agreed to.

Also, one providing for the payment of the interest on certain loans. Agreed to.

Also, providing for the payment of damages sustained in the opening of Chelten avenue. Agreed to.

Common Council preamble and resolutions, with reference to the death of the late Common Councilman, Daniel W. Stockham, were taken up, and, after a few remarks, were adopted. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This Chamber was called to order at a few moments before one o'clock. President Wagner occupied the chair.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution changing the place of voting in the Twentieth division of Twentieth ward, from the house of George C. Gutman, West College avenue, to the house of Catharine Dollinger, Thirty-second and Thompson streets, on the ground that the resolution has been acted upon by Councils within thirty days of the election, and is therefore inoperative.

The message was laid on the table.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution dispensing with the regular stated meeting of Councils this afternoon. Passed.

Mr. Allen, in a few appropriate remarks, referred to the death of his colleague, Mr. Daniel W. Stockham, and offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia have heard with deep regret of the decease of Daniel W. Stockham, a member of Common Council from the Eighteenth ward; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Stockham the city of Philadelphia has lost an able and experienced legislator, whose constant care was to promote the growth and prosperity of the city, and to carefully guard every material interest of her citizens.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of Councils is hereby tendered to his bereaved family in this hour of their deep affliction; to the people of the ward he represented, in the great loss they have sustained; and to his associates, in the loss of a kind friend and prudent counsellor.

Resolved, That Councils attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be engrossed by the clerk and transmitted to his family.

Mr. Nichols moved an amendment that, in respect to the memory of the deceased, the Chamber be draped in mourning for the space of sixty days. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Huhn paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased. He seconded the resolutions; and, on motion, they were unanimously adopted.

The Chair called up the veto message of the Mayor, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the question "shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objection of the Mayor?" The vote was 24 yeas, 8 nays, and the resolution passed over the Mayor's veto.

A number of petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution repealing so much of a resolution as refers to the grading of Cresson street. Passed.

Mr. Shisler offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the Seventh division of the Twenty-sixth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Allen moved that a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for the funeral services of Daniel W. Stockham. Agreed to.

The Finance Committee, through Mr. Bardsley, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $522 to defray the expenses of the Board of Aldermen. Agreed to.

An appropriation of $92,000 to pay the interest on certain loans of the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia falling due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and the principal of the funded debt of the city maturing July 1, 1870, in gold. Passed.

The Chairman named Messrs. Allen, Broker, and Fagan the committee on funeral services.

Mr. Miller, from the Highway Committee, reported a resolution for the paving of Patton, Starr, Snyder, and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to tramway Edge street from Walnut to Sansom, and Commerce street 150 feet westward from Sixth street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the opening of Dickerson street from Passyunk avenue to Broad street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the grading of Patton, Twenty-eighth, John, and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the paving of Orthodox street, from Frankford street to Oakland street, with rubble pavement. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the grading, curbing, and paving of the footways on Edward, Franklin, Main, and Oxford streets in the Twenty-fifth ward. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the construction of a sewer across Buckius street, from Kensington avenue to Frankford road, Twenty-fifth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits, from the Committee on Surveys, reported an ordinance authorizing the construction of sewers on the following named streets:—Buttonwood street, from Franklin street to Eighth; Garden street, from Willow to the south line of Buttonwood street; Mount Vernon street, from Twenty-first to the eastern line of Twenty-second street, and Norris street, from Gunner's run to west of Richmond street. Postponed for the present.

Also, a resolution reporting adversely to the opening of Spring Garden street, from Sixth street to the river Delaware, and asking for the discharge of the committee. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance for the building of a drawbridge over Frankford creek at Orthodox street. Passed.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Election Divisions, made a negative report on changing the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Seventeenth ward, and asked for the discharge of the committee from the consideration of the subject. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the Fourteenth division of the Twentieth ward to the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Oxford streets. Passed.

The following bills from Select Council were considered:—

Resolution changing the place of meeting in the Fifth district of the Ninth ward. Concurred in.

Resolution to lay water pipe in certain streets. Concurred in.

Ordinance making an appropriation of $1543·43 to the Department of Markets and City Property to pay certain bills. Concurred in.

Resolution approving the contract entered into with R. J. Dobbins for the erection and completion of the House of Correction. Concurred in.

Resolution to place Rector street on the plan of the city. Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Resolution to lay water pipe on Snyder avenue and Starr street. Referred to Committee on Water.

Ordinance making an appropriation of $303 to the Police Department to pay for a policy of insurance on a new station house. Concurred in.

Resolution releasing the executors of Thomas J. Barger, late City Solicitor. Referred to Committee of Finance.

Resolution relative to repaving Broad street. Referred.

Resolution of thanks to the Mayor of New York city. Indefinitely postponed.

Resolution providing for a joint special committee relative to the painting of the portraits of the Mayors of the city. Concurred in.

Messrs. Walker, Buzby, and Ehret were appointed on the committee from Common Council.

Resolutions providing for a joint special committee on the designating of streets to be paved was concurred in.

The Chair named Messrs. Miller, Bowker, Glass, Nichol, and Oram the committee from Council.

Resolution relative to the payment of certain damages was concurred in. Adjourned.

A FRAUDULENT BOND.—Before United States Commissioner Biddle to-day, at noon, was charged John Donan, who, in the language of the warrant, did "on the 28th of December, 1869, procure a distiller's bond to be falsely or fraudulently executed, or did connive at the execution thereof."

Mr. John B. Kenney, Assistant Assessor of the First district, testified that the defendant appeared before him for the purpose of executing a distiller's bond, and that he brought with him as sureties two men, the first of whom stated that his name was Thomas Barry, and that he occupied and owned the property No. 1031 Melon street, and the second party gave the name of Jacob F. Bishop, who stated that he owned the property No. 1421 N. Sixth street, and also was the proprietor of property in Bucks county. The witness identified the defendant.

Thomas Barry, residing at No. 1031 Melon street, was called, and testified that he did not know the defendant, never saw him before, and the signature on the bond was not his handwriting. Mr. Barry stated that he never executed a bond in his life. He is the owner of the property on which he resides, having acquired it by will from his mother three years ago.

Edward P. Bernard, Assistant U. S. Marshal, testified that he rented the house No. 1421 N. Sixth street, and found no such person as Bishop living there. After diligent search for the latter witness had been unable to find him. The owner of the property for the past three years is Mr. Jacob F. Hague.

The defendant was held in $5000 bail to answer.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.—Morton D. Brown, alias William Alexander, has been arrested on a charge of swindling. He has been in Philadelphia about two weeks, and has collected about $50 from various parties, on the representation that the money was to be employed in repairs to the Episcopal Church at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. He claims to have been a missionary from the church empowered to collect moneys in the East, in payment of the cost of a new roof for the edifice. He states that he intended to go to England, and that necessitous circumstances had compelled him to use it for its passage.

NED LYONS CAPTURED.—Mayor Fox this afternoon received a despatch from Detective Franklin, dated at Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, in which the latter states that he has just identified a man in the jail at that place as Ned Lyons, the Navy Yard burglar who escaped from this city several weeks since. Ned was one of those men who were arrested for attempting to break into Smith's Bank, at Perry, Wyoming county. The necessary detainer will be left for his being brought to this city, in case of his being acquitted on the charge there pending against him.

THE SUBSTITUTION BUSINESS IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—Special Policeman Thomas Mereto, of the Sixth district, had a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler, on the charge of aiding and abetting in the escape of James A. Reilley, the fellow who was arrested for false registration. Chambers, the substitute, identified Mereto as the man who had come to his cell and told him that he was to personate Reilley. Constable Urian testified that Mereto was with him when he locked Reilley up. The prisoner was then held in $2000 bail for trial.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES will hold a meeting at the Academy of Music this evening, at which General O. O. Howard will deliver an address. In order to give the fair sex an opportunity to hear this distinguished soldier, the parquet and parquet circle will be reserved for gentlemen who may be accompanied by ladies.

FOUNDLING.—About 8 o'clock this morning a new-born babe was found on the steps of a house at Nineteenth and Spruce streets. The foundling was taken in charge by a lady residing in the neighborhood.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD will address the citizens of Philadelphia at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Republican Invincibles. Tickets can be had as announced in advertisement.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113	10·58 A. M.	113
10·17 "	112⅞	11·15 "	112⅞
10·20 "	113	11·40 "	113
10·40 "	112⅞	12·00 P. M.	112⅞

DEATH IN A STORM.

Singular Death of an Indian, his Squaw, and his Dog.

A Sioux City (Iowa) paper says: We learn the following interesting particulars of the death of the noted Indian farmer, Yellow Hawk, and his wife and dog, near Fort Sully, from Colonel Bannister, who has just returned from the Upper Country.

Yellow Hawk was a shrewd old Indian, who had abandoned his native mode of life to a great extent and gone to farming on the Peoria Bottom, a fertile piece of land in the up river country. By his industry and economy he had accumulated wealth enough to purchase a horse and cart, with which he has been in the habit, for the past few years, of traversing the country, and disposing of the products of his farm to the different forts and posts within his reach. He always carried with him a canvas tent, which he would pitch whenever he saw an approaching storm.

About three weeks ago there passed over Fort Sully a terrible thunder-storm, and in it old Yellow Hawk yielded up the ghost. On the day following the storm a party of men happened to run upon a little canvas tent pitched upon the river bank. There were no signs of life about it, and one of the men, out of curiosity, went to it, and lifting the canvas door stepped in. There, in one end of the tent, sat Yellow Hawk, erect and rigid as a statue, with his eyes wide open, and one hand firmly grasped on a dog's neck, and the dog standing on his fore legs, and partly sitting on his haunches, staring wildly in the same direction as his master, while on the other side of the dog was the wife of Yellow Hawk, resting on her elbow upon the ground, and staring in the same direction that the other occupants of the tents were gazing. The man was inexpressibly terrified by the spectacle, and his first impulse was to run; but there was something so wildly strange in their eyes and in the general expression of their features, that he was bound to the spot. Not a muscle of their faces moved, and they held their positions like statues—they were dead!

The balance of the party were attracted to the tent by the prolonged absence of their comrade, and they saw the scene above described. They left the tent without disturbing the attitudes of the dead, and went on to Sully and reported their discovery. A party of soldiers immediately repaired to the spot, and found them still in the same positions.

It is presumed they were killed by lightning during the storm of the previous night, still there was no evidence that their death was caused in this manner. Their features bore an expression of intense fear, but there were no signs of the lightning's work about them, or about the tent. They were buried on the spot where they were found by the Indians.

—At the palace in Potsdam there is an unwonted appearance of activity. All the princesses and their ladies are busily engaged in picking lint.

—Nearly thirty years ago Napoleon III published a comparison in which he said:—"France with all her military expenditure would not be able to bring 200,000 men into line upon the frontiers, while upon the line of the Rhine alone 500,000 men could be collected against her in less than a fortnight." This proved to be very nearly the case in the present war. In a fortnight's time the Germans had about 500,000 men on the Rhine, and to these France opposed about 230,000.

A FEW ROOMS CAN BE HAD, WITH BOARD, at No. 1823 PINE Street. 10 5 6t*

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, NEWLY furnished house, finely located. Apply on the premises, No. 1538 N. BROAD Street, from 9 to 12 o'clock. 10 6 3t*

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
Engraved in new and handsome styles.
FINE STATIONERY.
Arms, Monograms, Illuminating, Etc.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthst8p PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Matters at Washington.

Important Naval Orders.

Rumored Cabinet Changes.

Secretary Cox too Conservative.

Consecration of a Bishop

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Indemnities Claimed by Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—King William sanctions the demand made by the Germans who were expelled from France for indemnity for the losses they have sustained thereby. The German maritime towns also require special damages, asserting that, although their vessels escaped capture, the injury to the shipping interests of the kingdom through their compulsory sojourn in foreign harbors was great.

It is complained that France has placed herself in opposition to the progress of civilization in having seized property on the high seas, and an indemnity is now asked for in order to prepare the way for the universal recognition of the principle of the freedom of private property in time of war under all conditions.

The Detention of Prisoners.

HAMBURG, Oct. 6.—The steamers of the Hamburg American line are being used for the detention of French prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The French iron-clad steamer Regnard Armund is cruising in the British Channel near New Haven.

The Garde Mobile.

The battalion of Garde Mobile raised in the Department of Aisne, and commanded by the Duc de Fitzjames, is mentioned as having distinguished itself by its steadiness and gallantry before Soissons.

The Strasburg Cathedral.

It is denied that the Strasburg Cathedral escaped serious damage by the late bombardment. Persons just arriving from the scene report that the edifice suffered severely.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Complaints Against Secretary Cox.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—With regard to the removal or resignation of Secretary Cox it may be stated that the first complaint made against him was by Senator Chandler and General Cameron, members of the National Republican Executive Committee. Chandler, it is said, denounced Cox to the President as a conservative Copperhead, and stated that he had endeavored to interfere with the Republican Committee in making its assessments.

As a matter of party policy, Chandler said it was absolutely necessary that Cox should be overruled and given a hint that he might resign. Both Cameron and Chandler, so the story goes, urged Grant to appoint Senator Williams to Cox's place. The President followed the advice of Chandler so far as to overrule Cox in his decision that clerks who go home to vote shall have pay deducted for the time they are away.

It is taken for granted by some that the President will remove Cox, or that the latter will resign. This, however, is not so certain. Chandler swears he will have Cox out before the close of the next session.

Commissioner Delano

leaves to-day for home to vote. Most other prominent officers of the bureau have already left for Ohio. All the prominent men in the bureau are Ohioans and Pennsylvanians. Deputy Commissioner Douglass will run the Revenue bureau for the next ten days.

At the White House

to-day Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano had long consultations with the President about revenue matters. It is said that several changes in the revenue officers were agreed upon.

Old Man Dent,

Mrs. Grant's father, is celebrating his eighty-fourth birthday at the Executive Mansion to-day, receiving the congratulations of his friends. He says he expects to live at least ten more years.

Consecration of a Bishop.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Pinckney as assistant bishop of Mary took place yesterday. The bishops of Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania took part in the ceremonies, in presence of many witnesses.

Naval Orders.

Rear-Admirals Thomas Selfridge and Charles H. Poor are ordered to duty as members of the Retiring Board. Lieutenant George M. Book is ordered to the Swatara. First Assistant Engineer John B. Carpenter is ordered to the Narragansett. Lieutenant E. Longnecker is detached from the Swatara and placed on waiting orders. Ensign F. E. Upton resigned.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Stocks quiet. Money, 4 @5 per cent. Gold, 112⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅞; do. 1864, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110⅜; do. 1867, 110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 90⅛; Canton, 65; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅝; Erie, 22⅞; Reading, 99⅜; Adams Express, 67⅛; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 93⅛; Illinois Central, 135⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 116⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅜.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Cotton firmer, but unchanged. Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street superfine, $5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@6·50; extra, $6@7; family, $7·25@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·25; extras, $5·75@6·50; family, $6·75@7·25. Wheat active; prime to choice white, $1·40@1·75; do. red, $1·55@1·75; fair to good, $1·35@1·40; common, $1·20@1·30. Corn lower; Southern white, 90c.@$1; yellow, 94@96c. Rye, 90@95c. Oats, 50@52c. Pork firm at $26·50. Bacon—rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 25@26½c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky firm and scarce at 91c.

—All the fashionable idlers on the continent now assume the "red cross;" it saves them railway fare, and gives them a pass to where war trophies or souvenirs are to be picked up. Half a dozen brave surgeons like the American are what is wanted, and has been wanted for a month; but the stream of "Rosicrucian" amateurs, horse-fanciers, dentists seeking teeth of dead men, old clothes merchants looking for old clothes, continues and increases.

FOURTH EDITION

FRESH CABLE NEWS.

The New Imperial Movement.

Will Napoleon be Restored?

Attempted Outrage in Vermont.

Obstructing a Railway.

Accident on the Hudson Railroad.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The New Imperialist Movement.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The adherents of the French Emperor are very active in England. Rouher and Baron Jerome David are living in this city, and go to Chislehurst quite frequently to confer with the ex-Empress Eugenie.

The rumors that the Prussian government is not hostile to the movement in favor of Napoleon are repeated, and some persons even go as far as to assert that Bismarck furnished part of the funds for the establishment of *La Situation*, the Imperial newspaper here.

Late Advices from Paris

announce that General Trochu is turning to good account the experience and abilities of General Ripley. Parisians claim that the Prussians will find plenty of defensive contrivances to face before entering Paris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations Confirmed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Boutwell has confirmed the following appointments in the New York Custom House:—R. K. Sauford, Clement A. Loomis, Gratz Van Renssalaer, clerks; J. K. Butler, W. F. Richmere, Cornelius L. Anord, storekeepers; William Edwards, P. R. Farlee, William V. Leggettt, David L. Robbins, P. H. Wilson, C. S. Moore, and Francis Page, inspectors.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obstructing a Railway Track—Fortunate Escape.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 6.—The mail train over the Northern Railroad yesterday afternoon encountered a repair car that had been placed on the track evidently with the design of throwing the train off, but the intended obstruction was lifted aside at the first shock, and the train passed in safety. The train was moving at a high rate of speed. At a less rate there might have been a serious accident. Suspicion pointed at Cyrus, George, and Julius Taylor, a father and his two sons, recently from Pottsdam, as the perpetrators of the outrage, and they were arrested. Julius made a confession of his own guilt, but sought to exonerate the others. The collision took place at North Boscawan.

Narragansett Park Races.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 6.—In consequence of the storm now prevailing the trotting at Narragansett Park has been suspended until to-morrow, when the 2·50 and 2·30 classes and double teams will be called on.

On Saturday the 2·33 classes and a purse for all stallions, and on Monday the 2·45 class and a purse open to all.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Thirty-four proposals for United States bonds were received to-day, amounting to about $8,515,600. The highest price was 111·57½ and the lowest 108·53. The awards will be $2,000,000 at 108·53@108·74.

Fatal Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 6.—Edward Higgins, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, fell from his train while in motion this morning, and broke his neck. He was unmarried.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s gold l... 88¾	100 sh Read R...b30. 1·16
$1000 do 88¾	45 do......ls. 49⅞
$9000 Leh 6s, '84.... 83	200 do.......c. 49⅞
$5000 Amer Gold.s5.113	600 do..ls.b60.49·94
$5000 Pa R con 5s..103⅛	100 do......... 49⅞
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s 92¾	100 do.........49·81
35 sh Penna....... 61	100 do..b10wn. 49⅞
50 do.....ls. 61	100 do..s10wn. 49⅞
10 sh Ridge av R.. 7	200 do......ls. 49⅞
4 sh Bk N Am..b5. 225	100 do..s30wn. 49⅞
100 sh Hestonv'e.b30 14½	5 sh Mech Bk..... 32½

SECOND BOARD.

$50 Pa R 2 mt 6s.107	100 sh Hestonv'e.b30.14½
$1100 City 6s, N....101⅞	100 do....b30. 14½
$100 do.........101½	150 do......... 14½
$600 Pittsburg 6s.. 98	100 do......... 14½
5 sh Read R...s5. 49⅞	2 sh Com'l Bk.c. 60
200 do.....b60.49·94	100 sh Ph & E R.... 26½
400 do.....b30. 49⅞	100 do.....s60. 26½
100 do......... 49⅞	50 do......... 26½
100 do.....b60.49·94	200 do.....b60. 26¾
16 sh Leh V R.d b. 58½	

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

BARGAINS.

SELLING OFF.

GEORGE GAY & CO.,

Being desirous of closing out the entire stock in the old Store, No. 1022 CHESNUT street, will offer the same at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction and insure sales

Below we quote prices of a few leading staple articles. Fancy Goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces...$21·50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces....... 7·00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces........ 8·00
White Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces...... 9·50
White Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces.......... 3·50
White Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 46 pieces.......... 4·00
White Stone China Chamber Sets.............. 2·50
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces (cups with handles)........ 65
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inch, per dozen.......... 1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen.................... 60
Table Goblets, per dozen..................... 1·00

Show Room Open till 9 o'clock at Night.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,
No. 1022 CHESNUT Street,
10 3 mwf6t PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.